LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 30. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1860. NUMBER 140.

Advertisements.

Report of the Commissioners,

Appointed by the Legislature of Kentucky to Divide the Wards of the City of Louisville into Voting Precincts.

By an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, passed and approved the 1st day of March, 1860, the Acting Mayor of the city of Louisville, John L. Heming, William P. Boone, James W. Henning, Thos. L. Jefferson, Ben. J. Adams, Thos. H. Hunt, and G. T. May were appointed Commissioners, a majority of whom shall be competent to act, to divide the several Wards of the city of Louisville (including the town of Portland) into Voting Precincts, in conformity to the act relating thereto.

The undersigned having been duly sworn now make the following report:

FIRST WARD.

We have divided the First Ward of the city of Louisville into five precincts, viz:

The First Precinct of the First Ward shall be bounded by the Ohio river on the north, Beargrass creek on the south, the center of Hancock street on the west, and the city limits on the east. The voting place of the said Precinct shall be at Gay's lumber office, on Fulton street, above Cabell street.

The Second Precinct of the First Ward shall commence at Beargrass creek, and in the center of Wenzel or Braddock street, when extended, and from thence southwardly along the center of said Braddock or Wenzel street to the line of taxation, and with this line eastwardly and northeastwardly, &c., until it strikes Beargrass creek, at and about the Cut-off, and thence down the creek to the place of beginning. The place of voting shall be at Fred. Webber's, on the north side of Main street, between Buchanan and Cabell streets.

The Third Precinct of the First Ward shall commence at the creek, in the intersection of Wenzel or Braddock street, and from thence southwardly along the center of said street to Market street, thence westwardly down the center of Market street to the center of Hancock street, and thence northwardly in the center of Hancock street to the creek, and with the creek eastwardly to the beginning. And the place of voting in this precinct shall be at the northwest corner of Main and Campbell streets.

The Fourth Precinct of the First Ward shall commence at the intersection of Market and Wenzel streets, and from thence southwardly along the center of Wenzel street to the center of Walnut street, thence westwardly down the centre of Walnut street to the intersection of Hancock street, thence northwardly along the center of Hancock street, to the intersection of Market street, and thence eastwardly in the center of Market street to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be at the lumber office of Daniel Laveille, on the northeast corner of Green and Clay streets.

The Fifth Precinct of the First Ward shall commence at the intersection of Walnut and Wenzel streets, thence southwardly along the center of Wenzel street to the line of taxation between the city and county, thence westwardly with the said line to the intersection of Hancock street, thence northwardly along the center of Hancock street to the intersection of Walnut street, thence eastwardly up the center of Walnut street to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Clay streets.

SECOND WARD.

We have divided the Second Ward into three Precincts, as follows:

The First Precinct of the Second Ward shall commence in the center of Hancock street on the Ohio river, and from thence southwardly along the center of Hancock street to the intersection of Jefferson street, and from thence westwardly down the center of Jefferson street to the intersection of Preston street, thence northwardly in the center of Preston street to the Ohio river, and from thence up the river to the beginning. The voting place of this precinct shall be at Hagerman's saddlery shop, on the north side of Market street, between Preston and Jackson streets.

The Second Precinct of the Second Ward shall commence at the intersection of Jefferson and Hancock streets, and from thence southwardly along the center of Hancock street to the intersection of Madison street, thence westwardly down the center of Madison street to the intersection of Floyd street, and thence northwardly in the center of Floyd street to the intersection of Jefferson street, and from thence eastwardly up the center of Jefferson street to the beginning. The voting place of this precinct shall be at Dr. Cohn's office, on the south side of Green street, west of, and next door to the corner of Jackson street.

The Third Precinct of the Second Ward shall commence at the intersection of Hancock and Madison streets, and thence southwardly along the center of Hancock street to the line of taxation of the city, thence westwardly with the said line to the intersection of Third and Walnut streets, thence northwardly along the central line of Floyd street to the intersection of Madison street, and thence eastwardly along the central line of Madison street to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be at Chickering's, on the southeast corner of Gray and Hancock streets.

THIRD WARD.

We have divided the Third Ward into two Precincts, as follows:

The First Precinct of the Third Ward commences at the center of Preston street on the Ohio river, and from thence southwardly along the central line of Preston street to the intersection of Jefferson street, thence down the center of Jefferson street westwardly to Floyd street, thence northwardly along the center of Floyd street to the center of Market street, and thence northwardly down the center of Market street to the intersection of First street, and from thence northwardly along the center of First street to the Ohio river, and from this point up the river to the beginning. The place of this Precinct shall be held on the west side of Brook street, between Main and Market streets, now occupied by Baker & Rubell, and owned by Rev. Mr. Holman.

The Second Precinct of the Third Ward shall be as follows: commencing at the intersection of Market and Floyd streets, thence southwardly with the central line of Floyd street to the taxable limits of the city, thence westwardly with this line to the center of First street, thence northwardly with the center of First street to the intersection of Market street, thence eastwardly up the central line of Market street to the beginning. The voting place for this Precinct shall be on the east side of First street, between Jefferson and Green streets, adjoining the gine-house.

FOURTH WARD.

We have divided the Fourth Ward into two Precincts, as follows:

The First Precinct of the Fourth Ward shall commence at the Ohio river and in the center of First street, and from thence shall go southwardly along the center of First street to the intersection of Green street, thence westwardly down Green to the center of Third street, and with the central line of Third street northwardly to the Ohio river, and from thence eastwardly up the river to the beginning. The voting place of this Precinct shall be at Paul's carpenter shop, east side of Second street, between Jefferson and Market streets.

The Second Precinct of the Fourth Ward shall commence at the intersection of First and Green streets, and from thence shall go southwardly out the center of First street to the line of taxation of the city; thence westwardly with this line to the center of Third street, and from thence northwardly in the center of Third street to the intersection of Green street, and thence eastwardly up Green street to the beginning. And the place of voting for this Precinct shall be at the carpenter's shop of Silas Evans, on the south side of Guthrie street, between First and Second streets.

FIFTH WARD.

We have divided the Fifth Ward into two Precincts as follows:

The First Precinct of the Fifth Ward commences at the Ohio river and in the central line of Third cross street, thence southwardly along the central line of Third street to the intersection of Walnut street; thence westwardly along the central line of Walnut street to the intersection of Fifth cross street, thence northwardly along the central line of Fifth street to the Ohio river, and up the river to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct, shall be at the engine house, on the south side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets.

The Second Precinct of the Fifth Ward shall commence at the intersection of Third and Walnut streets, thence southwardly to the line of city taxation, and, with the same westwardly, to the center of Fifth cross street when extended, or to Pope street as it now is; thence northwardly along the center of Pope to Fifth, and down the center of Fifth to the middle of Walnut, and with Walnut eastwardly, to the beginning. The place of voting in this Paccinct shall be at the school room, or dispensary, on the east side of Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, in the property belonging to W. H. Stokes.

SIXTH WARD.

We have divided the Sixth Ward into two Precincts. The First Precinct of the Sixth Ward shall commence at the Ohio river, and in the center of Fifth cross street, and from thence southwardly along the center of Fifth street to the intersection of Walnut street; thence westwardly along the center of Walnut street to the intersection of Seventh street, and thence northwardly down the center of Seventh street to the Ohio river, and up the river to the place of beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be in the basement of the Court House.

The Second Precinct of the Sixth Ward shall commence at the intersection of Fifth street and Walnut, thence southwardly along the central line of Fifth street to its intersection with Pope street, and with Pope street to the line of city taxation, then westwardly with the said line to the center of Seventh street, and thence northwardly along the center of Seventh street to the intersection of Walnut street, and thence eastwardly along the center of Walnut street to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be at the Female High School building, southeast corner of Center and Walnut streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

We have divided the Seventh Ward into two Precincts:

The First Precinct of the Seventh Ward shall commence at the Ohio river and in the center of Seventh cross street, thence southwardly along the center of Seventh street to the intersection of Walnut street, thence westwardly down the center of Walnut street to the intersection of Tenth cross street, thence northwardly along the center of Tenth street to the Ohio river, and up the river to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be the engine house on the south side of Market street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

The Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward shall commence at the intersection of Seventh and Walnut streets, thence southwardly in the center of Seventh street to the line of city taxation, thence with this line westwardly to the intersection of Tenth street, thence northwardly along the center of Tenth street to the intersection of Walnut street, thence eastwardly along the center of Walnut street to the beginning. The place of voting in this precinct shall be at John Graham's lumber office, on the northeast corner of Madison and Eighth streets.

EIGHTH WARD.

We have divided the Eighth Ward into five precincts. The First Precinct of the Eighth Ward shall commence at the Ohio river, and in the center of Tenth street, and from thence southwardly along the center of Tenth street to the intersection of Walnut street, thence westwardly along the center of Walnut street to Thirteenth street, thence northwardly along the center of Thirteenth street to Portland Avenue, where this Thirteenth street terminates; and from thence northeastwardly to High street, and the center of Thirteenth street. Thence northeastwardly in the center of Thirteenth to the central line of the Canal—and with the same, eastwardly to the beginning. The place of voting in this precinct shall be in Bettison's building on the west side of Eleventh street, between Main and Market streets.

The Second Precinct of the Eight Ward shall commence at the intersection of Walnut and Tenth street, and from thence shall run southwardly out the center of Tenth street to the line of city taxation. Thence westwardly with the said line to the intersection of Thirteenth street, thence northwardly along the center of Thirteenth street to the intersection of Walnut street, thence eastwardly along the center of Walnut street to the beginning. The place of voting in this precinct shall be at the office of Minott & Co.'s plaining mill west side of Tenth street, between Walnut and Chestnut streets.

The Third Precinct of the Eighth Ward shall commence at the central line of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and in the center of Thirteenth street extended thereto; thence southwardly with Thirteenth street to High street, and from thence extend this central line across to Portland avenue so as to strike the central line of Thirteenth street which terminates in the avenue; thence southwardly out the central line of Thirteenth street to the line of city taxation; thence westwardly with the said line to the intersection of Fifteenth cross street; thence northwardly along the center of Fifteenth street to its termination in Portland avenue; thence with a line northeastwardly over to High, and in the center of Fifteenth street; thence northwardly with the center of this Fifteenth street to the central line of the canal, and thence eastwardly with the canal line to the beginning. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be at the engine-house on the north side of Jefferson street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth cross streets.

The Fourth Precinct of the Eighth Ward shall be bounded as follows:

Commencing at the central line of the canal, and at the intersection of Fifteenth street, extended northwardly as defined on the western boundary of the Third Precinct, thence southwardly with the western boundry of the Third Precinct of this ward to the line of city taxation, thence with the various lines of city taxation westwardly and northwestwardly to the intersection of the Salt River Road and Portland Avenue, thence down the avenue to the center of Sixth cross-street, thence northwardly in the center of said Sixth cross-street to the center of High street, thence down the center of High street to the intersection of Lock street, and thence southwardly along the center of Lock street and the central line of Lock street, continued until it strikes the central line of the canal, and up this line to the beginning. The place of voting at this precinct shall be at Benj. F. Avery's plow manufactory, on the northwest corner of Main and Fifteenth streets.

The Fifth Precinct of the Eighth Ward shall be all the remaining part of the Eigthth Ward within the limits of city taxation, and is described as being between the central line of the Louisville and Portland Canal and the Ohio river, and also all that part of Portland within the line of city taxation west of Lock street, west of Sixth cross street, and west of Salt River Road, and more definitely described in a part of the western boundary of the Fourth Precinct. The place of voting in this Precinct shall be at the Engine-house, on the south side of Market street, between Commercial and Grove streets, Portland.

Signed by the Commissioners, this 29th day of May, 1860.

(Signed) JOHN L. HEMING, J. W. HENNING, W. P. BOONE, BENJ. J. ADAMS, THOS. H. HUNT. } Com'rs.

Insurance.

FIRE INSURANCE!

BY

John Muir.

SECURITY FIRE INSURACE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine street, New York.
Cash Capital.....$500,000

This Company does business on the mutual plan, returning to the policy holders three-fourths of the profits of the Company.

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may7 dtf

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jy18 dtf

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jy26 d&wtf

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Charted Capital.....$200,000
Paid in and Secured.....125,000

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jan19 dtf

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jan1i dtf

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SOLE AGENTS FOR
EUGENE CLIQUOT'S
CHAMPAGNE!
WALL STREET.....NO. 46.
ap19 dtf

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(LATE VACARO HOUSE.)
South side Market, bet. Fourth and Fifth.
JACOB FRIEND & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

WE would respectfully inform the public that since the above house has passed from the hands of Mrs. Vacaro it has been entirely refitted in elegant style, and is now open for the reception of guests. Located in the central and business part of the city, it has rare advantages for the traveling public. The proprietors will spare no pains to make their guests feel comfortable and satisfied in every respect. Their larder will always be supplied with the best the market and seasons afford, and the Bar will be stocked with only the best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., &c.

We respectfully solicit the patronage of the old patrons, and of the public in general.

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LUPE & EVANS, Proprietors,
ON THE CORNER OF JEFFERSON AND FIFTH STS.
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Oil, Lamps, Oil,
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Oil, Lamps, Oil,

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IMPROVED REFRIGERATOR

IS not only a necessary luxury for every family to have, but it is an important means of economy during the hot weather. Its advantages are—

1st. Dryness of atmosphere.
2d. Complete and perfect ventilation.
3d. Free from moisture, mold or must.
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5th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of another, the shelves of the same being all distinct.

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All sizes for hotels, steamboats and families, at low prices ap12 dtf P. M. JONES, No. 77 Fourth street.

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Lunch at 10 o'clock every morning.

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WE have on hand a full stock of DUPONT'S and HAZARD'S Rifle and Blasting Powder, which we continue to sell at lowest market rates.

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se8 dtf A. V. DUPONT & Co.

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FINE INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES; beautiful Diamond and Enamelled Watches; Solid Silver Tea Set; Self-winding Watches; Gentlemen's Watches, from $60 to $125.

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AND OTHERS OF THE MOST DESIRable kind. English, Swiss, and American

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Corner of Fifth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky.

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We invite the attention of purchasers, and pledge ourselves to sell as low as can be bought in the East.

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LOUISVILLE COURIER

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Daily Courier, when delivered by carriers, 12½c per week.	
Weekly Courier, one year	2 00
Two copies Weekly one year	3 00
Four " " "	5 00
Ten " " "	10 00
Twenty " " "	20 00
Sunday Courier, per year	1 00

No paper ever sent unless paid for in advance.

CASH RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

Wants, Lost and Found, Boarding, For Rent, and Removals, will be charged fifty cents per half square of five lines or less, for first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each additional one, without alteration.

One square (10 lines agate) or less, one insertion $1 00
One square each additional insertion 25
One square one month, without alteration 5 00
One square two months 8 00
One square three months 10 00
One square six months 20 00
One square twelve months 30 00
One square daily, weekly and twice a week 50
One square changable weekly, six months $25; for three months $20.

Editorial notices, intended to draw attention to private enterprises or business, to inventions, improvements, and articles for sale, will be charged at the rate of twenty cents a line.

Funeral, Society, Charitable, and Political Notices, inserted for the first, and 25c for each subsequent insertion, and will not be published unless paid for in advance.

Marriages and Death notices 25c for each insertion.

Calls for, and proceedings of, political ward meetings will be charged half price.

No yearly contracts made, by which advertiser has the privilege of changing matter or style of card without additional charge.

All advertisements required to be kept on second page CHARGED AS NEW EACH DAY, and on third page as ADVANCED or stated rates.

Advertisements directed to be DISPLAYED, or set in LARGE TYPE, charged double rates.

Advertisements in WEEKLY COURIER ten cents a line for each insertion, and no abatement for length or time.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING,.....JUNE 23.

For Latest Telegraph Dispatches, River and Steamboat News, Commercial Matters, etc., see Fourth Page.

Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO—7: A. M., 12:15 P. M., 7:50 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—6:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M.; 7:05 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—5:10 A. M., 6:20 P. M. Lebanon Branch 6:30 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON—5 A. M., 2:35 P. M. Lagrange Accommodation 4:35 P. M.

Arrival of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO—6:25 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 7:50 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS—6:35 A. M., 2:20 P. M., 9 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE—2 P. M., 2 A. M. Lebanon Branch 10:25 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON—10:25 A. M., 6:25 P. M. Lagrange Accommodation 8:15 A. M.

THE SUNDAY COURIER.

As our Sunday edition will hereafter be delivered only when expressly ordered, those who want it should leave their names at our counting-room or with the carriers.

Advertisers who wish their advertisements inserted in the SUNDAY COURIER, which is read and seen by everybody, are requested to send in their favors as early as convenient.

Advertisements of regular advertisers will be inserted on liberal terms.

The carriers who purchase their routes, will furnish the COURIER to their subscribers, every day, Sunday included, for 15 cents per week. Subscribers to the SUNDAY COURIER alone, will be supplied by the carriers at 15 cents a month.

Weekly Courier.

Our mammoth enlarged Weekly, containing all the commercial, financial, political, and miscellaneous news of the day, is issued this morning, and can be had at the clerk's desk, enveloped ready for mailing, at five cents per copy.

THE EVIL DAY HAS COME!

ANOTHER SMASH UP.

MORE SECESSIONS!

National Democratic Party Dissolved!

The grand catastrophe, so long feared, has at last come. The Douglasites have accomplished the object for which they have so long and so earnestly labored—the destruction of the National Democratic party. The adoption of the majority report, without material alteration, was an outrage on the dignity and rights of the South that could not be brooked, and the result was the withdrawal of Virginia and other Southern States from the Convention. The late hour at which we write this (2 o'clock A. M.) precludes further comments, and we have only to refer the reader to the telegraphic dispatches in another column for the full particulars.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOATMEN AND OTHERS USING MACHINERY RUN BY STEAM.—We publish in another column a decision of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Alabama, by which it is settled that the use of the metallic packing for steam engines, is an infringement of a patent right granted to one Cox, in 1849, and transferred to Wm. J. Mathews, of Mobile, in 1859. Those who have this packing in use will, perhaps, consult their own interest, by calling on Mr. Hosea Shaw, at Dennis Long's Union Foundry, in this city, who is the authorized agent of Wm. J. Mathews. j21 dtf

The commencement exercises of Georgetown College occur next Thursday, when seventeen addresses will be delivered out of a class of thirty-six. The annual exhibition of Science Hill Female Seminary takes place Wednesday.—Examinations are now going on at both institutions. The baccalaureat sermon will be made to-morrow by Dr. D. R. Campbell, and on Tuesday and Wednesday nights addresses will be delivered before the Alumni and Literary Societies. Georgetown will be quite attractive during the next week.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S DAY.—The birth of St. John the Baptist, June 24th, will be commemorated in Christ's Church by the proper service for the day, and by a collection for the orphans. In the evening the Rector will continue his Lectures on the Christian Creed. The public is invited to both services.

LADIES BEWARE!—A lady who moves in the first circles of society in this city had her face sadly discolored, a few days since, from the combined effects of fluid whitening and artesian water. It appears that she went to the well and bathed, and, after leaving the delicious bath, she found to her horror and amazement that her face was as black as an Ethiopian's.

MR. TEN BROECK.—This gentleman is the widest known American now in Europe, but we understand he is likely to be eclipsed, for they have in California a Mr. *Eleven* Broeck, who is said to be one degree above the celebrated turfite in all those excellences that have made him distinguished.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFRAY.—A difficulty occurred at the Commercial Hotel, yesterday morning, between Mr. Redman, the clerk, and a boarder named Wagner, in which the latter was so severely cut about the head and shoulders that it is thought the wounds will prove fatal.

The Postmaster General has established new postoffices in this State at Geneva, Henderson county; George's Creek, Lawrence county; Argyrite, Greenup county; Oakland Mills, Nicholas county; Antioch, Washington county, and Fort Jefferson, Ballard county.

FAILURES.—We received no St. Louis papers last night, either by mail or express. From some cause or other our Baltimore letters, which come by Adams' great express, failed to reach us yesterday.

We have heard it intimated that Thos. S. Page, Esq., of Frankfort, will be the Constitutional-Union-K.-N.-P.U. candidate for the Appelate Clerkship. If he is, he will be whipped a good deal worse this time than he was by Grant Green last August.

See notice of Masonic Pic-nic.

ARRESTED.—John Donnivan and Dennis Collins have been arrested at Cincinnati as the supposed murderers of the late Professor Crawley.

Hon. Thomas C. M'Creery, of Daviess county, one of the most eloquent Democratic orators in the State, was in the city yesterday.

The Fifth Annual Fair of the Harrison County Agricultural Society will be held at Cynthiana, commencing on the 8th of September and continuing four days.

Clerks.

We constantly hear of strikes and rebellion among the workmen of the different mechanical trades, and even common laborers refuse to be driven beyond measure, but will rise up and protest against oppression—but the patient, toil-worn and weary occupant of the desk seldom gives voice to complaint, and toils on in silent suffering. The pale and anxious faces which one meets hurrying by, over pavements "hot as burning plow-shares," to their fatal posts, tell but too surely that unremitting work

—— is wearing out
Human creatures lives.

Pens, that have traced the ponderous ledger, have likewise traced lines that have set the world aglow—and a clerk of the India House gave to literature the essays of the gentle Elia. The most important reforms in the Chancery of England owe their origin to an humble clerk, and Granville Sharp exposed the horrors of the middle passage, and gave efficient aid to the suppression of the African slave trade. The virtues of this class have always been gentle and unobtrusive, and they have suffered silent wrong so patiently, that active philanthopists have scarcely discovered anything in their condition requiring reform. But we know better, and we know many a successful business that owes its success to "confidential clerks," for the "head of the house" has capital, but little capacity, and money but very indifferent morals; and yet they enjoy a wide reputation and reap a rich harvest from the brains of others, and these others they give but a meagre support, and would not have them seen in their drawing-rooms and never invite them to a little fresh air at their country seats.

Our object in commencing this paragraph was to suggest some relaxing, and a diminution of the working hours of business houses during the hot summer months, and we think it will be alike advantageous to all parties. Let the clerks have a few hours in the afternoon, to escape from the heat and noisome atmosphere of the city into the green fields, and breathe again the free air of the country; for most of them fed upon it in childhood, and it would have a life-giving and health-restoring influence upon their jaded spirits.

The reflection will come to the wealthy employer, as he luxuriates at the watering place, or in his suburban villa, that his dependents likewise can enjoy the evening breeze, that cools and refreshes his parched and aching brow.

More Richmonds in the Field.

Our advertising columns this morning contain the announcements of Brent Hopkins, of Oldham, and Clinton McClarty, of Daviess, as candidates for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Better men, better Democrats, or gentlemen better qualified for the position, are not to be found in the State. We only regret that all the aspirants cannot have the place. But while the gentlemen named are our warm personal and political friends, and we would not willingly omit an opportunity to aid them in their aspirations, yet the peculiar circumstances existing just now, constrain us to believe that the nomination and

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING.....JUNE 23.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,

R. R. BOLLING.

The Eastern Mail.

For several months past the Journal has been loud and persistent in its denunciation of the Postmaster General, for sending the Eastern mail to this city by the New Albany instead of the Jeffersonville Railroad. Although we have known these strictures to be undeserved and unjust, we have not thought it necessary to reply to them, as the facts in the case are generally well known here.

There is no question that the proper, natural, and quickest route for the Eastern mail to come here is *via* Jeffersonville Railroad, and for the Western mail *via* New Albany Railroad. But the records of the postoffice here will show that since the change from the Jeffersonville to the New Albany road, the mails have been quite as uniform and regular in their receipt here as they were previously. The following statement, furnished us by the President of the New Albany road is to the point:

From February 14 to June 15, 1860, two hundred and twenty-four trains have arrived at our depot. There have been delays of over thirty minutes and less than two hours, five times only, and over two hours, eight times only.

Of these the Ohio and Mississippi Road caused the delay five times. There was a failure at Cincinnati in delivering the mails at the cars twice, and once, at least, the mails were carried to St. Louis, and returned from there, and four times the delay has been caused by severe storms that interrupted the trains on most of the railroads. With these exceptions our trains have arrived with great regularity as much so as most of the railroads of the country.

The following card from the same gentleman, which has already been published, will serve to put the matter in a clear light:

Will you allow me, through your columns, to correct several statements made in an editorial of this morning's Journal, relative to the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad carrying the mails? Not only are many of the Journal's statements entirely without foundation, but the spirit in which they are made, demands correction and reproof.

The Journal complains that under the new time, which went into effect Sunday last, the detention—which, says the Journal, was serious before—"is even greater." It continues:

The Jeffersonville railroad would bring one Eastern mail at half past nine in the evening, and the New Albany road brings the same mail at about nine o'clock in the morning.

The mails leave Cincinnati at 4:25 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. The 5:35 P. M. train out of Cincinnati connects with the night train at Seymour, and arrives at Jeffersonville at 12:30 midnight. The same train connects at Mitchell with the Louisville Express train, and the mail arrives at New Albany at 7:45 A. M. It is delivered at the Louisville postoffice before 9 A. M., being in as good time for business purposes as by the Jeffersonville road, which *cannot* deliver before 1.30 A. M., instead of 9 P. M., which the Journal speaks of.

Again: the morning mail out of Cincinnati, at 4.35, as delivered by the New Albany road at 1.40 in New Albany, or, 2:30 the same afternoon. In Louisville. By the Jeffersonville road the same mail would be delivered at Jeffersonville at 12.30 P. M., at Louisville at 1.30 P. M., *just one hour* sooner. We therefore find that *one mail is delivered as soon for business purposes* by the New Albany road as by the Jeffersonville route, while the other *is only one hour behind!* So much for the Cincinnati mail; now for the St. Louis mails.

The mail leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 7.20 P. M. The 7 o'clock mail arrives at New Albany at 7.30 P. M., while it takes until 8.30 P. M. to get it to Jeffersonville; one hour gain for the New Albany route on that mail. The 7.20 P. M. mail out of St. Louis, arrives at New Albany at 6.35 A. M. and at 12.30 P. M. at Jeffersonville, six hours and thirty-five minutes behind, and that during business hours!

Now let us see: on the Cincinnati mails, the New Albany route foots up just one business hour behind, on one mail, and even on the other. On the St. Louis mail, the Jeffersonville road is one business hour behind on one mail and *six hours and fifteen minutes* behind on the other, so that the total gain of business hours to the Louisville citizens is four and one-fourth by the New Albany route.

Now, regarding distances: The Journal says:

The difference in route is 80 miles in favor of the Jeffersonville road.

From the distances published on the tables of the different roads we compile the following:

Cincinnati to Mitchell	127 Miles.
Mitchell to New Albany	61 "
Total	188 "
Cincinnati to Seymour	87 Miles.
Seymour to Jeffersonville	49 "
	136 "
Difference in Distance,	52
Instead of 80, a difference of 28 miles,	
on the Louisville route.	
St. Louis to Seymour	253 Miles.
Seymour to Jeffersonville	49 "
Total	302 "
St. Louis to Mitchell	213 Miles,
Mitchell to New Albany	61 "
	274 "
Difference in favor of New Albany route,	28 "

And now a word regarding the out mails from Louisville.

The mails going to Cincinnati or St. Louis are put upon the same train, on the Ohio and Mississippi road, whether they are sent by the New Albany or the Jeffersonville road, and arrive at Cincinnati at the same time.

The Journal concludes by stating that the mails miss every train daily. *There is no foundation whatever* for this statement. The Tuesday morning train was detained several hours, because the conductor and engineer, in pursuance of instructions, ran with caution on account of the dreadful storm that raged during the night, thereby saving the safety of the train, mails and passengers committed to their charge.

But without knowing them all, we feel entirely assured that the Postmaster-General has abundantly good reasons for pursuing the course he has done. The officers of the Jeffersonville road are our personal friends, and we do not desire to say one word against that road or its management, but we are constrained to state that their action in regard to the mails is by no means blameless.

As at present arranged, the Eastern mail that arrives here at 3 P. M., in ample time for all Southern connections, is only about one hour behind the time of the Jeffersonville road. While the Eastern mail that arrives at 8 or 9 A. M., by New Albany, would not reach here by Jeffersonville until 2 o'clock P. M., as the latter road has no connection with the train on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad that brings it to Seymour.

The contracts for carrying the mails are for one daily mail six times a week. The finances of the Department will not permit of two daily mails, and the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad carry the mails thirteen times a week, giving a morning and evening mail to the citizens both to the East and the West. On the regular daily mail trains a mail agent accompanies the mail: on the other trains the baggage men are sworn as regular mail carriers. So far as the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago railroad is concerned, no censure can be properly attributed to it. It has done its whole duty, and if the Jeffersonville road had gone to work properly, we have no doubt it would long since have been carrying the mails it desires.

The Douglas Party in Louisiana, by an Anti-Douglas Journal.

The New Orleans Courier thus speaks of the Douglas patry of Louisiana:

"Besides the journals in the interest of Know Nothingism, and of every combination calculated to overwhelm the Democracy, which are now supporting and upholding the cause of Douglas in Louisiana, we must mention all the psuedo-Democrats—Forneyites and Hickmanites—who have been driven into the Opposition ranks by their insatiable love for office.—Among these are to be found two ex-Ministers, one ex-Collector of the Port, one ex-Superintendent of the Mint, and other fishes of a similar stripe, too numerous to mention. Disappointed candidates for Surveyor, Postmaster, Port Wardens, Custom House Collector, and a whole tribe of discomfitted office-seekers have swollen the ranks. These, with their Know Nothing allies, constitute the Douglas army in Louisiana—the same which, under the banner of the Whig, at the last Gubernatorial election, was signally routed and ignominiously put to flight by the Democratic cohorts under Governor Moore."

The hidden motive of this faction is then said by the Courier to be hatred to Mr. Slidell, "whose high qualities of fidelity to party and friends, whose magnanimity and generosity" the Courier eloquently depicts.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The Paris Citizen publishes the following recipe, which it says makes the best blackberry wine ever tasted:

RECEIPT FOR MAKING BLACKBERRY WINE.—Press the berries through a seive, and while doing so, pour a little water over them, in order to get all the juice from them, then strain the juice through a flannel cloth, put three pounds of sugar to one gallon of the liquor, then put it into stone jars, uncovered or a very thin cloth over it, until fermentation ceases, which will take six or eight weeks, skim it carefully every day, or oftner, bottle and seal it up tight.

RETURN MAIL BAGS TO THE POSTOFFICE.—It happens that a considerable number of canvas sacks and other mail bags, from the nature of the service for which they are used, become frequently mislaid and fall into the possession of persons who use them and neglect to return them to the Postoffice Department. By act of 31st August, 1852, it is made a penal offense, punishable with fine and imprisonment, to "steal, purloin, embezzle, or appropriate to any other than its proper use, or for any knore or gain convey away any mailbags to the hindrance or detriment of the public service."—[Washington Constitution.

☞ The Yorkville Enquirer announces that Prof. Venable, of the South Carolina College, will leave Columbia in a few days to carry out an appointment under Prof. A. D. Bache. He is one of a commission of four or five scientific men appointed under Government to make observations on the solar eclipse about the middle of July. The locality of their operations is somewhere on the coast of Labrador.

The Two Reports.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The following is the majority report in full of the Committee on Credentials:

The Committee upon Credentials respectfully report: That prior to the adjournment of the Convention at Charleston, on the 3d of May last, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourns to-day, it be adjourned to reassemble at Baltimore June 18, and that it be respectfully recommended to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their repective delegations to this Convention when it shall reassemble.

On the reassembling of this Convention at Baltimore the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in the Convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said committee is hereby instructed, as soon as possible, to examine the same and report names of persons entitled to such seats.

By the further order of the Convention, the claims of all other persons claiming seats were also referred to your committee. Your committee found that the delegation of the several States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida had become wholly Vacant by reason of the secession of the entire original delegations; the States of Georgia, Arkansas and Delaware had become vacant in part only from the same cause. In no other State had there been any secession, but individual seats were contested in delegations from the States of Massachusetts and Missouri. Aside from the above, no question touching the seats of delegates was brought to the notice of your committee. After a patient and full investigation, your committee are of opinion that the persons hereinafter named in the resolutions which are herewith submitted as part of this report, are severally entitled to seats as delegates in this Convention, and they respectfully recommend that they be so received by this Convention.

From the State of Florida no credentials of any delegates were presented to your committee. From Mississippi and Texas no contesting claimants appeared. From Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, and Arkansas there appeared contesting claimants for all the vacant seats. Of the four votes of which the State of Arkansas is entitled, the now sitting delegates represent one vote. The seats representing the remaining three votes had become vacant by secession of the original delegations. The seats contested, one set of contestants consisting of six persons, and the other set of three persons. Your committee are of the opinion that all of these contestants should be admitted to seats as delegates, with power of voting, and declared in the resolution hereinafter reported in their behalf.

In the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts it appeared that B. F. Hallett and another person were appointed delegates to this Convention, and R. T. Chaffee and another person appointed substitutes; that Hallett, not being able to attend, the alternate, Hon. Caleb Mr. Chaffee of the fact, who thereupon proceeded to Charleston, presented his credentials and was duly admitted to his seat, which he continued to fill at the time of the adjournment of the Convention to Baltimore. Upon the reassembling of the Convention at Baltimore, Hallett appeared, claimed his seat which he had awarded to Mr. Chaffee, and receiving the entrance ticket from the chairman of the Massachusetts delegation, actually took possession of this seat. Your committee are of the opinion that when Mr. Hallett had notified Mr. Chaffee that he could not fulfill his duties as delegate, and Mr. Chaffee, repairing to Charleston, had been duly accredited to this Convention, his rights to his seat became absolute, were not subjected to be superseded at the pleasure of Mr. Hallett, and that Mr. Chaffee is now the rightful delegate in the place of Hallett.

In the Eighth Electoral District of Missouri, the facts are precisely parallel to the above Massachusetts case, the only difference is in terms, Johnson B. Gardy having been elected delegate and John O'Fallon, Jr., having been elected alternate. Your committee, for the reasons above stated, are of opinion that Mr. O'Fallon is now the rightful delegate. In regard to the contesting claimants from Georgia, your committee have to report that the evidence adduced before your committee by the respective parties presented a great variety as well as complex facts and questions touching the right of either party to seats. Your committee, in attempting to solve these difficulties, encountered embarrassments on every hand. After a most patient consideration of the whole matter, it seemed to your committee that the only way of reaching a satisfactory adjustment was to admit to seats both delegations, with power to each of said delegations to cast one-half of the vote of the State in the manner expressed in the resolutions herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) JOHN M. KRUM, Chairman.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The following are the minority resolutions offered by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon:

To the President of the Democratic National Convention: SIR: We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Credentials, feel constrained to dissent from many of the views and a large portion of the action of the majority of the Committee in respect to the rights of delegates to seats, referred to them by the Convention, and do respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That B. F. Hallett is entitled to a seat in this Convention as delegate from the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts.

2. *Resolved*, That Johnson B. Gardy is entitled to a seat in this Convention as a delegate from the Eighth Congressional District of the State of Missouri.

3. *Resolved*, That Jas. A. Bayard and Wm. G. Whiteley are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from Delaware.

4. *Resolved*, That the delegation headed by R. W. Johnson are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from Arkansas.

5. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which G. M. Bryan is chairman, are entitled to seats in this Convention from Texas.

6. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which John Tarleton is chairman, are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from Louisiana.

7. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which L. P. Walker is chairman, are entitled to seats in this Convention as delegates from Alabama.

8. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which Henry L. Benning is Chairman was entitled to seats in the Convention as delegates from Georgia.

9. *Resolved*, That the delegation from the State of Florida accredited to the Charleston Convention are invited to take seats in this Convention, and cast the vote of the State of Florida.

Signed, Isaac J. Stevens, Oregon,
A. A. Speer, New Jersey,
H. M. North, Pennsylvania,
John H. Bewley, Delaware,
E. H. Hubbard, Virginia,
R. R. Bridges, North Carolina,
Wm. H. Carroll, Tennessee,
George H. Morrow, Kentucky,
D. S. Gregory, California.

In the points of difference between the majority and minority report of the Committee on Credentials, I concur in the conclusions of the minority report in the case of Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, and Massachusetts.

Signed, Aaron V. Hughes, New Hampshire.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF AN EX-MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—The disappearance of Charles M. Waterman, ex-Mayor of the city, is the topic of intense interest. Mr. Waterman had a universal acquaintance and many warm friends. He left his residence on Thursday last, and has not since been heard of. Circumstances have since transpired to show that he was laboring under great nervous excitement, and was in deep distress of mind. A note which he left has given rise to the painful belief that he meant to destroy himself; and nothing has transpired to relieve the apprehension. When he left he was certainly in a state of distraction to give grounds for fearing the worst.

The foregoing of this respectable and old established firm of which he was a member, which went to protest on the day of his disappearance, was the culminating calamity to which distraction is traced. He was a man of acute sensibilities, great pride of character and position, and quick impulsiveness of action, liberal, warm hearted, and highly esteemed.

Since writing the above, we learn that, at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening, a hat was found on board the Second District ferry boat, plying to Algiers, which was this morning brought to the Second District Police Station, and is fully identified as belonging to Mr. Waterman. It was much injured by the rain. Boats have been engaged, and a force employed to search the river and both banks for his body.—[N. O. Picayune, Tuesday.

SALE OF MULES.—There was quite a stir among the mule feeders on Tuesday, and we hear of several sales at high prices. Col. V. M. Kenney sold to J. H. Chiles, of Fayette, 71 two year olds for $13,000 or $183.10 per head. Frank Ford sold 100, same age, to the same buyer, at $180 per head. John McClintock sold to John Evans, of Fayette, 30 at $190 per head. We also hear of a sale by Ben. B. Groom, of Clarke, of 110 two year olds at $175 per head, to Geo. Hall & Co., of the same county.

These are tip top prices though the stock was, of course, of the first class. The market opens considerably better than it did last year.—[Paris Citizen, 22d.

RUNAWAY SLAVE.—Mr. Hollis, from Boone county, Ky., was in the city yesterday in search of a runaway negro, who has been missing since Monday, and who, he states, he believes to have been enticed away by a book peddler, who was about the premises the Saturday previous. No tidings, however, could be obtained of the absconded chattels and effects, and Mr. Hollis returned home satisfied that he has been passed through upon the underground railroad.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

DASTARDLY.—The Manitowoc Pilot says that a German pretending to be sick went to the house of the Catholic priest in the town of Eaton, Manitowoc county. He staid there several days and was taken care of by the benevolent priest, but one morning he turned up missing. Shortly after he le.t, it was found that the priest's room had been entered, and $340 in cash, a gold watch, gold cross, gold finger rings, and other articles, had been stolen.

GROVER & BAKER'S
NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
New York, Oct. 21, 1859.

THE undersigned, Ministers and Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having purchased and used in our families "GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it, in our opinion, a Machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we feel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it.

W. H. SUDDARD, J. LAREW,
N. VANSANT, J. C. CHATTERTON,
R. B. YARD, VOORHIS,
J. ANNEES, M. ALLISON,

495 Broadway, New York.
94 Fourth Street, Louisville.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED!
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR! ☜
o5 d&tf (Jo6)

Business Notices.

DRAWINGS OF
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.'S
Delaware Lotteries Deciding
Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
CLASS 298, June 20d, 1860:
11 53 10 36 65 -2 12 49 21 22 62 57
CLASS 299, June 22d, 1860:
32 31 -9 24 -2 -6 18 66 39 54 59 14
A. D. ELLIS, Agent for France, Broadbents & Co.,
240 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

MONEY LOANED.—Ladies and gentlemen requiring loans of any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., can be accommodated at the Exchange Office, No. 88 Third street, between Market and Jefferson.

☞ Business prompt, honorable, and strictly confidential. JULIUS MENDEL. je30 dly

MOORE'S FORTUNE'S HOME.—Fifth street, between Main and Market—near Main—where can be had tickets, shares, and managers' certificates, in the popular Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky. City and country purchasers take due notice of the same. All communication by mail, handed, or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address, G. J. MOORE, Louisville. jan2 dly Apr15 Stf

☞ P. W. Ramsey, on Third street, will continue to sell his large stock of fine watches, clocks, jewelry, and silver ware, at first cost, until July 1st.

NEW LUMBER YARD AND LATH FACTORY.—Those in want of a good article of Laths, Poplar Boards, Weatherboarding, Poplar Flooring, Shingles, Walnut, Cherry, Oak, and Ash Lumber, can find a constant stock at Jas. Gregory & Co.'s new Lumber Yard, corner of Main and Hancock streets. They are selling No. 1 Poplar Shingles at $2 50 per thousand, and Poplar Flooring at $2 50 per hundred feet.
m4 d2m

GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY DRY GOODS.—Martin & Crumbaugh will offer from this date their large stock of fancy dress goods at a large reduction on former prices, such as Barege, Grenadine, Pineapple, English Barege, Organdy and Jackonet Robes in 5, 7, 8, 9 flounces, French Poplins and Poplinetts, Traveling Dress Goods, Embroideries and Laces, Point Lace Setts, Valencia and Point Aplique do., Real Pascher Lace Mantles, Points and Mandarecns, Lace Mitts and Gauntlets, and their entire stock of Elegant Silk Robes and Fancy Dress Silks at less than the cost of importation, together with many other descriptions of Dress Goods, which they are desirous of closing out, and will do so at a sacrifice.

Their stock is very complete in all of the light fabrics for the summer trade, also one of the largest stocks of Mourning Goods in the city, with a complete stock of Domestics, White Goods and Hosiery. Purchasers will find it to their interest to call at No. 96 Fourth street.

NEW GOODS.—Guthrie & Bros. opened this day (Tuesday) a case of new barege-anglaise and poplinettes, to which they call especial attention.

Their stock of French organdies embraces the best styles to be had in the market. Those wishing choice Dress Goods and Superior Domestics of all kinds, will call at 113 Fourth street and examine their late purchases.

GILBERT MOUNTAIN HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Which has been known only in Central America where it has been used with entire success for half a century. The remarkable virtues of this preparation for recuperating and restoring the hair to bald heads, restoring it to its original color, removing the dandruff and cutaneous affection of the head, and giving a healthy tone to the scalp. For the toilet table there is nothing its equal, it having been thoroughly tested in this country by the proprietor the past two years before he could be induced to bring it before the public, and until he was thoroughly satisfied of its virtues. Abundant certificates of the highest character can be shown testifying to its unequalled virtues. It is made of roots, and is, therefore, perfectly harmless in its composition, containing no oil. Those who use all other preparations should be laid aside, especially any that contain substances of an oily nature. Wholesale and retail by A. G. SCHMIDT, Druggist and Chemist, corner Fifth and Market streets, Louisville, Ky. Retailed by the principal druggists and merchants throughout the country. m19 deodly

A WORD TO THE WISE.—The people are aware that D. O'Hare, No. 427 Main street, is the oldest, largest, and most experienced manufacturer of trunks and similar articles in the city. They should avail themselves of the rare opportunities afforded by Mr. O'Hare. To the country and city merchants he offers peculiar advantages in his wholesale department. Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, adapt of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of contemplated preparation.

The twenty-seventh session will open September 10th, 1860. Charges $105 per half year, payable in advance.

Address the Superintendent at "Military Institute, Franklin Springs, Ky.," or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
Superintendent of the Board.
je22 d&w3m ls

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST!
W. INDERRIEDEN,
Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

Having determined to quit business, will sell his entire stock of well assorted BOOTS, SHOES, &c., at bottom prices for cash from this date. As he is desirous to close up speedily, persons purchasing will be waited on by giving him a call. No announcement is made in good faith, as an examination of his goods and prices will testify.

P. S. All indebted to the undersigned will please call and settle their accounts.
je22 d2m W. INDERRIEDEN.

M. C. RAMSEY,
MAIN STREET.
Cheap as the Cheapest!

I invite attention to my stock of Watches, English Watches, Swiss Watches, American Watches.
CARBUNCLE JEWELRY, PEARL JEWELRY, DIAMOND JEWELRY.
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY of every description.
FANCY SILVER FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, &c., in rich cases.
SOLID SILVER AND HEAVY PLATE WARE—Overwhelmingly full of Tea-Sets, Pitchers, Waiters, Baskets, Goblets, Cups, Spoons, Forks, Salts, Knives, &c., &c.
SPECTACLES WITH PEBBLES OR FINE GLASSES, of every description to fit faces. Gold, Silver, or other rim, and no extra charge for "professional service." Old Frames fitted to order.
CLOCKS at wholesale and retail.
☞ Repairing in every department of the trade by competent workmen. [Je22 d&w] M. C. RAMSEY.

CARRIAGES!

FINE COACHES, FIVE SEAT ROCKAWAYS;
FOUR-SEAT BUGGIES;
FINE LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP BUGGIES;
TROTTING BUGGIES; TROTTING SULKIES;
EXTENSION-TOP SLIDE-SEAT BUGGIES;
PRINCE ALBERT BUGGIES;
And a variety of other styles too numerous to mention, to be found at
J. F. STONE & CO.'S,
one square above the Galt House.

SUMMER CLOTHING VERY CHEAP!

WHITE LINEN COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS;
GOSSAMER SUITS;
ALPACA COATS;
SKELETON VESTS;
LINEN DRAWERS;
LISLE-THREAD SHIRTS AND DRAWERS;
LIGHT HOSIERY;
LIGHT GLOVES;
CRAVATS, &c.;
Now offered at very low prices at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
je21 Main street, opposite the National Hotel.

NOTICE!
OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER COMPANY, }
Louisville, Ky., June 22d, 1860. }

PERSONS taking water and paying for a street washer, will be allowed to sprinkle in the center of the street in front of their premises without additional charge.
je22 d6 A. HARRIS, President.

ROSIN—100 bbls extra No. 1 Rosin received per steamer Decatur and for sale by
je22 TYLER & MARTIN.

TURPENTINE—26 bbls Spirits Turpentine received per steamer Decatur and for sale by
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SIRUP—200 bbls, halves and kegs Baltimore Sugarhouse Sirup in store and for sale by
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CODFISH—10 casks Codfish in store and for sale by
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MACKEREL—25 bbls No. 3 large Mackerel in store and for sale by (je22) TYLER & MARTIN.

OATS—600 bushels Oats in store and for sale by
je22 GEO. R. PATTEN, 24 Wall street.

HAY AND STRAW—
200 bales prime Timothy Hay;
100 " Straw,
In store and for sale by
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je22 between Main and the River.

CORN—1,500 bushels prime white Shelled Corn just received and in store and for sale by
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Why do I Love Thee?—by Charley Ward.....25.
Harry, the Beaux of Mohawk Vale—Reply to Bonnie Flora.....25.
Golden Circle March—H. W. Coop.....25.
At lowest prices, wholesale or retail, by
D. P. FAULDS & CO., 208 Main street,
je21 between Second and Third, opposite Bank of Kentucky.

DAVID MENDEL,
(Successor to B. Wehberg),
DEALER IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
AND JEWELRY,
420 (OLD NO. 426) MARKET STREET,
Between Fourth and Fifth,
LOUISVILLE.....KENTUCKY.

I would take this opportunity to inform my old patrons and the public in general, that after four years' retirement from active business, I have again opened the above business at my old and well-known stand, and am prepared to sell, from a well-selected and large stock of goods, at fair prices, to all who may favor me with a call, and I would respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and those of Mr. Wehberg (who still remains with me and conducts the mechanical department), and of the public at large.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks, carefully repaired. Watches warranted for one year, and all other goods as represented.
DAVID MENDEL.

CHEAP MELODEONS—From the best makers, from $45 to $60.
D. P. FAULDS & CO., 221 Main st.
je21

PIANO FORTES—Every description at greatly reduced rates, by
D. P. FAULDS & CO., Main street,
je21 between First and Second.

FINE GUITARS—The finest styles at greatly reduced rates, by
D. P. FAULDS & CO.,
je21 Main street, between Second and Third.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

We have opened and arranged our stock of MEDICINES, and are at all times ready to compound and prepare Physicians' Prescriptions with accuracy and dispatch.
A share of the trade is respectfully solicited.
STRATTAN & OXLEY Druggists,
je21 dly opposite Post-office.

"THE OLD TOWN PUMP!"
CHARLIE WARD'S LAST,
JUST ISSUED!
PRICE.....25 CENTS.

WM. McCARRELL, Publisher,
310.....WEST JEFFERSON STREET.....510
LOUISVILLE, KY.
N. B.—SOLE AGENT IN THE WEST FOR THE ERARD PIANO. je20 dtf

1,600 ACRES TEXAS LAND
TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE AND LOT OR LOTS, in or near Louisville, Ky. Apply to
GEORGE I. PAGE,
At W. H. Stokes's, Main street,
je20 d6 between Fifth and Sixth.

TREMENDUOUS
BARGAINS
AT
NEW YORK STORE,
NO. 107 FOURTH STREET,
FOR NEXT THREE WEEKS!
Dry Goods
Of every kind, will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES!
All styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EDGINGS AND EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, &C.,
Will be sold at 20 per cent Reduction
FROM FORMER LOW PRICES.
je20 dtf

P. W. PITKIN.....WM. L. P. WIARD.....BENJ. P. AVERY.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
(Successors to Pitkin Brothers,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SEEDS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS, HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, &c.,
315 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
ald dly

NEW STYLE SUMMER HATS—Still another invoice of those beautiful new style Summer Hats received this day per express and to be had only of
FRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.
je22

OUR STOCK OF DRESS MOLESKIN and PEARL AND BLACK CASSIMMERE HATS is large. Prices from $1 to $5.
FRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.
je23

MEN'S SOFT HATS—Very light and fine. A large assortment received this morning and for sale very low by
FRATHER & SMITH, 429 Main street.
je23

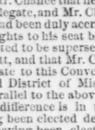
STRAW HATS—For Men's, Boys', Children's, and Misses' wear, in great variety at
FRATHER & SMITH'S,
429 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

LAGUAYRA COFFEE—50 bags just received and for sale by [je22] GARDNER & CO.

RHINE WINE—500 bs just received and for sale by
je22 GARDNER & CO.

GRAIN BAGS—10,000 light and heavy, just received and for sale by [je22] GARDNER & CO.

KENTUCKY
MILITARY INSTITUTE.



THE INSTITUTE IS DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, and is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point and a practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course has all that is taught in Colleges and more to Mathematics, Mechanics, Construction, Civil and Military; also in English Literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, adapt of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of contemplated preparation.

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At lowest prices, wholesale or retail, by
D. P. FAULDS

Agricultural Implements.

ELY CARTER.....JAMES BUCHANAN

CARTER & BUCHANAN,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
KIRBY'S REAPER & MOWER,
And Dealers in all kinds of
FARM MACHINES, SEEDS, &C.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A WORD TO FARMERS

IN want of the best Hand-raking Reaper and Mower, or the best self-raking Reaper and Mower, or those in want of Fisher's Patent Steel and Wrought Iron Ohio Mowing Machine, complete in every particular, and warranted in every particular. Price $116. To such and all others, we say call at the Seed and Agricultural House of HOWARD & MIDDLETON,
Main street, between Sixth and Seventh,
near Louisville Hotel,
And examine for yourselves. old&dawtf

Western Agricultural
WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE.
G. W. BASHAW,
DEALER IN
Agricultural Machines and Implements,
OF ALL KINDS;
CHOICE FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, TREES, &c., &c.
STEEL PLOWS,
ALL SIZES, AND OF THE BEST MAKE:
EVERY CAST PLOW, *AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.*
KEEPS ample stocks of everything in his line at lowest figures, and liberal discount to the trade. No. 616 Main street, opposite Bank of Louisville, Ky.
jan24 dawtf

Agricultural, Wood, and Iron
MACHINE WORKS.
LIGHTBURN & WARD,
CORNER OF MAIN AND TWELFTH STREETS,
Are now manufacturing a great variety of MACHINERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., such as Portable and Stationary Steam Engines, Steam Boilers and Land Rendering Apparatus, Portable Saw and Corn Mills; Pumps, Pipes, and Valves; Copper, Brass, and Sheet Iron Work; Smiths' and Molders' Bellows; Planing, Tenon, Mortising, Boring, Drilling and Key-Seating Machines; Cider Mills, Straw Cutters; Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Corn-Stalk Cutters and Mastic-ators; Chain Pump-Tubes and Fixtures, Plows and Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Washing Machines, Packing Boxes of all kinds and a variety of Plain and Fancy Wood Work. Turning, Sawing, Planing, &c.
fe20 dtf

REMOVAL.
BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD,
GRAIN DEALERS,
HAVE removed to the new warehouse on the southwest corner of Main and First streets.
☞ We will pay the highest price for all kinds of Grain, delivered at our Store, or at any point shipping point on the Ohio river. (423-dtf) BRANDEIS & CRAWFORD.

LOUISVILLE BONE MILL,
Corner Twenty-First and Grayson Sts.
BEG LEAVE TO INFORM ALL THOSE ENGAGED in Farming and Gardening that I keep constantly on hand a large quantity of this highly valuable MANURE, and would solicit a respectful patronage.
In England, Germany, and the Eastern States of this country, this kind of Manure has been used for years past with the greatest success. The best way to use it is to strew from 4 to 500 pounds per acre in the fall, and plow as deep as possible to top dress. It may be profitably used in two pounds in the bottom of each hole; for Corn and Tobacco, put a handful in each hill; for Potatoes, Celery, &c., it cannot be entirely incorporated with the principal manure, but mixing with this Manure is in the hauling of it—the farmer being enabled to use a load, in a two-horse wagon, the equivalent of twenty to twenty-five loads of horse or common stable Manure.
Orders will be punctually and directed quantity at the shortest notice.
GUST. AD. REUTER, 428 Jefferson street,
m26 d3m between Fourth and Fifth.

W. H. C. DRYDEN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Feed and Produce Dealer,
No. 33 Third street, between Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
☞ Personal attention given to the sale of Hay, Grain, Dried Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Onions, Apples, Potatoes, Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
☞ Orders for Groceries, Liquors, and Manufactured Articles, solicited and filled on the most favorable terms.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments.
jan dtfdw

Established in Louisville in 1834!
Capital Represented $14,000,000
JAMES E. TYLER.....S. T. TYLER.....E. D. TYLER.
Jas. E. Tyler & Co.,
GENERAL
INSURANCE AGENTS,
NORTHWEST COR. MAIN & BULLITT STS.,
(BASEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.)
LOUISVILLE, KY.
INVITE special attention to the following list of PERFECTLY RELIABLE AND LONG ESTABLISHED Companies represented by them

Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Charter in 1835.....Assets $601,669 57
☞ By the act incorporating this Company, the parties insuring property thereby are made liable to a share of the profits of the Institution, without subjecting themselves to any liability beyond the premium paid.

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Chartered 1810, with perpetual Charter.
Cash Capital and Surplus.....$996,179 82
T. C. ALLYN, Sec'y. H. HUNTINGTON, Pres't.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1826....Cash Capital and Surplus $407,195 29
H. A. OAKLEY, Sec'y. S. T. SKIDMORE, Pres't.

Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Organized in 1832....Cash Capital and Surplus $228,469 16
S. MAURAN, President.

Unity Ins. Co.,
OF LONDON.
Organized in 1858.....Authorized Capital $2,000,000
Special Fund of $150,000, deposited in New York.
Caleb O. Halsted, (President Manhattan Bank,) Schuyler Livingston, firm of Livingston & Livingston, Watts Sherman, (firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co.,) New York, Trustees: Geo. Adlard, Manager and General Agent, 58 Wall street, New York.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company,
OF NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1821.....Capital and Surplus $290,812 04
A. J. SMITH, Sec'y. WM. PITT PALMER, Pres't.

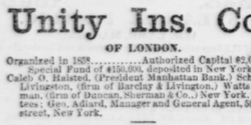
CITY INSURANCE CO.,
OF CINCINNATI.
Chartered in 1849.....Capital and Surplus $174,147 65
N. GREGORY, Sec'y. JOS. C. BUTLER, Pres't.

Northwestern Insurance Company,
STATE OF NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1854....Cash Capital and Surplus $360,891 19
S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y. J. PRATT Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
20 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1858.....Capital and Surplus $200,217
W. A. DARLEY, Sec'y. ALBERT WARD, Pres't.

Lamar Fire Insurance Company,
58 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Chartered in 1856.....Capital and Surplus $364,005 74
I. R. ST. JOHN, Sec'y. EDW'D ANTHONY, Pres't.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, 68 STATE STREET,
BOSTON.
Incorporated in 1848.
Original Capital and Accumulations.....$702,565 60
W. H. HOLLISTER, Sec'y. E. B. PRATT, Pres't.
ALL LOSSES WILL BE PROMPTLY AND LIBERALLY ADJUSTED IN LOUISVILLE.
THE FIRE DEPARTMENT of the business, policies will be issued on Dwellings, Stores, Warehouses, and their contents; also moderate sums on Mills, Manufactories, &c., and on property in the country and interior towns, when furnished with proper information by the applicant.
IN THE MARINE DEPARTMENT risks are solicited on the hulls of Steamboats and their cargoes, shipments by sea or inland conveyance, and on cargoes of Flatboats on Western waters.
IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT the undersigned are prepared to issue policies to persons in good health, either upon the mutual or joint stock plans, on terms as favorable as those of any other solvent institution in the Union. Risks are also taken, to a limited extent, on the lives of sound, healthy negroes. The importance of Life Insurance is beginning to be understood and appreciated, and of its advantages we have had some striking instances in this community. All necessary information, pamphlets, and documents furnished gratis, on application.
JAMES E. TYLER & CO.
☞ Office northwest corner Main and Bullitt streets.
jan7 deodtf

SOLE AGENT IN THE WEST!

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that have been appointed
SOLE AGENT IN THE WEST
FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED
PIANOS
From the Manufactory of
S. & P. ERARD,
Paris, France.
THIS MANUFACTORY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1768, and having been in successful operation from that time to the present, ranks deservedly high in the estimation of the best qualified judges for the character of the instruments turns out. Such eminent pianists as Thalberg, Liszt, Rubenstein, De Meyer, &c., give these instruments their unqualified and unequivocal approbation and recommendation as being perfectly adapted to give to the compositions of the great masters their fullest interpretation.
These instruments have been finished with express reference to this climate and this market, and the attention of Professors and Amateurs is called to them in all confidence that better Pianos in tone, finish, action, &c., have never been seen in this part of the world. They are full 7-octaves, 3 strings to a note, rosewood cases, finished in the highest style of art, and accompanied, each one, by a cover of fine French cloth with chamois leather.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these instruments at the CENTRAL MUSIC HOUSE, No. 319 West Jefferson street (old No. 474), north side, between Third and Fourth streets.

Musical Instruments
Of all kinds constantly on hand, as well as the best New and Old Music, the best quality of STRINGS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, and MUSICAL GOODS of every description.
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WHEN completed, six years ago, the ST. NICHOLAS was universally pronounced the most magnificent, convenient, and thoroughly organized establishment of the kind on this continent. What it was then it remains to-day—without a rival in size, in sumptuousness, and in the general elements of comfort and enjoyment. The Hotel has accommodations for 1,000 guests, including 100 complete sets of apartments for families. Six hundred persons can be comfortably seated at the tables of its three public dining rooms, and nothing that modern art has devised for the convenience and social gratification of the traveling public has been omitted in its plan, or is neglected in the practical details. The earned reputation of the house at home and abroad, derived from its magnitude, luxuries, has been enhanced every year by the unwearied exertions of the proprietors.
jy22 d3m TREADWELL, WHITCOMB & CO.

The Farm Courier.



THE FARM: THE ORCHARD: THE STOCK RANGE.

LOUISVILLE.....JUNE 23, 1860.

Opium an Antidote to Stramonium and Belladonna.

The Nashville Medical Record has an account of a little girl being poisoned by eating the seeds of the Jamestown weed, *Datura stramonium*.—The medical attendant discovered at once what was the cause of her sickness, and administered emetics; but vomiting could not be induced, the stomach having become insensible. The child was delirious, jaws rigid, pulse imperceptible and extremities cold. An emetic was administered, of half a drachm of laudanum, in a tablespoonful of water, which speedily produced a beneficial effect, finally resulting in a perfect cure. Belladonna and stramonium are antidotes to opium, and *vice versa*. This is a useful discovery, and will doubtless be the means of saving many lives.

Wash your Fruit Trees.

The present is the time to cleanse all fruit trees that are troubled with the moss or with insects. Make a good strong wash of soap-suds, and with a swab of woolen rags give the body and large limbs of the trees a good washing.—After this has been done, the bark of the trees will put on a bright yellow-green look, changed entirely in appearance to the eye, the general health of the tree being greatly improved. Potash, three pounds to a barrel of water, will also make a good wash.

Worth Remembering.

Professor Maury says that an abundant growth of sunflowers was a perfect preventive of the fever and ague at the National Observatory.—While other localities, unprotected by the sunflowers, were visited by the malaria, the Observatory enjoyed immunity from the disease. He thinks that the sunflower, in its rank growth, absorbs the malaria and purifies the atmosphere.

Aloes for Aphis.

A writer in the Cottage Gardener says that four ounces of aloes and four ounces of soft soap dissolved in a gallon of soft water will kill all the species of aphides. Dip the shoots of infested trees or plants into the wash if you can, if not, syringe them with it.

Gather up the Bones.

It was stated a week or two since that a ship load of bones—human bones—the bones of the poor fellows who took part in the memorable siege of Sebastopol, bones of Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Italians, had arrived at one of our Eastern ports from the Crimea. The mind naturally revolts at the idea of employing these sad relics of brave soldiers, or indeed of any human beings, for the purposes of agriculture, and yet the fact that we are enabled to record the importation of a cargo of bones, whether human or animal, should be hailed as an omen of good. Hitherto the contrary has been the case; ship load after ship load has left our shores to fertilize the soils of England, while our own soils and crops have been suffering. Has this unpardonable drain of so large a portion of one of our most valuable fertilizing materials been checked at last, and have we determined that henceforth (however charitably we may be disposed) England shall not have even a bone from us? Such were joyful tidings. "But why make such an ado about a few bones?" the anti-book farmer inquires. Good friend, we have not space in the brief article we purpose inditing to give you a full and satisfactory reply to your inquiry. We will give you a few hints, however—a few very brief ones—which you can think over at your leisure; and if your objections to reading reliable books on agricultural chemistry are not invincible (if your inquiry has been prompted by a sincere desire to arrive at the truth), they may possibly prompt you to purchase, or borrow, or beg some good treatise on bones, and con it over and over, and over again, until you are as familiar with it as with the alphabet.

Bones, good sir, are everywhere (at least in all agricultural countries) recognized as an economical and powerful manure. They may be applied to almost every kind of crop, but more portieularly as a dressing for grass lands, and with decided benefit to turnip and wheat crops. Bone manure is not, perhaps, as actively stimulating as some others, but it possesses the great advantage of being both certain and lasting. Four or eight years is usually given to the period during which they act with marked benefit, but we have known instances in which their advantages were apparent for more than twenty years after their application.

Bones, when applied in small quantities, exercise a mechanical effect upon stiff soils, which is very beneficial. They render it lighter and more open, giving the atmosphere a chance to penetrate it more readily and impart its valuable fertilizing qualities to it. Besides all this, they possess great capacity for absorbing moisture from the atmosphere and holding it for the use of growing plants.

There, friend, that will do for the present. If you doubt the correctness of what has been stated, try a little experiment and satisfy yourself. Gather up the bones which have been lying around your premises from time immemorial, unsightly objects—gather them up, and be sure you do not forget the bones of the two horses and one cow which lie bleaching in the little wood at the lower end of your farm; you know precisely where they are, for you dragged the dead animals there. Perhaps you will remember it better if you are reminded of the extraordinary number of crows which fed upon the carcasses first, and upon your corn afterwards. But no matter, gather up all the loe bones you can find, and manage to crush them, or have them crushed. Apply some of them to your pasture land, at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre. Dig around that sickly looking grape vine in front of your house, and bury half a bushel of the bones a foot or so beneath the surface, or so that the roots of the vine will find them. When you put in your turnip crop, mark off a small portion of it and apply bones there. If, after you have done this, you have any left, put them on to a small corner of your wheat ground, and when your crops mature, compare the parts to which the gathered bones have been applied with those to which none have been given; note carefully whether your grape vine has improved in vigor and productiveness, and let us have the results. If they are favorable, we will then endeavor to point out a method of preparing bones for use which will render them more readily available by the crops to which you apply them, and will save you the labor of crushing them.—[E. R., in Philad. Farmer and Gard.

The Wheat Crop and the Wheat Midge.

The few wheat fields that we have seen in this section of Maine look extremely well thus far. They are all of the spring wheat variety, and were sowed rather late. Whether they are destined to be all devoured by the "midge" or "weevil," as it is called, will soon be determined. Hitherto this apparently insignificant insect has baffled all the art and skill of the farmer, and come off triumphant. The variations in the temperature and moisture, and other conditions of the seasons have had more or less effect upon it. As the weather has been warm and pleasant for the last three or four weeks, and therefore favorable for the development of the crysalis in its progress of changing to the perfect, or fly state, it would not be surprising if there should be an abundance of them in our wheat fields this season; and if so, will, as in years past, do immense mischief.

They have, in a comparative sense, fairly driven our farmers from the field, and millions and millions of dollars would not repair the damage they have hitherto done, or make good the losses they have occasioned in Maine alone. Thirty years ago, wheat was among the surest and easiest crops our farmers could raise. Smut and rust were the only enemies this crop had to encounter. The first was prevented by thoroughly cleansing the seed before sowing it, and the latter by sowing early.

In some former numbers of our paper we gave most of the material facts which have been discovered in regard to the natural history of this scourge to the wheat grower, accompanied with engravings illustrative of its different stages of growth. As far as the mere history of the fly and the several changes the midge undergoes, from the egg to the fly state, the researches of those who have undertaken it have been pretty thorough. The sum of it is, that the parent fly lays the egg into the bottom of the wheat blossom—that is there hatches a small worm, or maggot, about the time the kernel of the wheats gets into the milk state—that this worm pumps out the milk and pieces of the kernel for its food, and thereby prevents its filling and maturing—that the worm, having got its growth, either descends to the earth and forms a crysalis, or remains in the chaff of the wheat and rolls itself up into a crysalis state—that it remains in this crysalis state in the ground, or in and among the chaff and straw of the wheat, until the succeeding season, when it comes out in the fly state and commences depositing its eggs in the blossoming wheat as heretofore. Some say, however, that the worm, or maggott, does not form the crysalis or "pupa" as it is called, until the June following, but remains in a dormant condition until then. Whether it does or does not, is not very material to the question of its ravages and the prevention of them. It has been found, we believe, to be the case that they are much more abundant in a field of wheat sown on ground occupied by wheat the year previous.

We have never heard of any experiments tried upon the soil with a view of destroying the dormant worm, or crysalis, while it is in the earth, and hardly know what course could be pursued which would destroy or dislodge them from their winter quarters. If it were certain that they bury themselves not more than an inch in depth, it is probable that burning the surface over might destroy some, if not all of them; but this would incur heavy expense in many cases, and in some locations be almost impossible.

With the exception of studying the changes which this insect undergoes, and giving a technical description of its external appearance and its distinctive marks, little has been done. More time and research are required in regard to it, in order to enable us to war against it with more success than has been hitherto had.

We ought to know how low a temperature the worm, or crysalis, can undergo and live. We ought to know for a certainty whether the worm, or maggot, can live on any other substances than the pieces of unripe grain; or, in other words, whether the instincts of the parent fly direct it to deposit its eggs in any other plant than grain. Some contend that it is found in clover and some other plants, while others say that the clover worm is entirely different. We ought to know whether the parent fly is capable of long extended flights, or whether it is confined to the immediate neighborhood of its birth. In short, we ought to know many more of its manners and customs, its likes and dislikes, than we now do, before we can be prepared to ward or prevent its attacks successfully. It is a battle with him for bread, and hitherto "midge" has beaten us.—[Maine Farmer.

Stand for Trailing Plants.

A beautiful flower stand for the growth of trailing plants in rooms can be made in the following manner:

Take a piece of wood which may be turned or carved to make it ornamental (or it may have the bark on and varnished, or covered over by pasting on mosses and lichens). Place it upright, and from it extend three tiers of wire, bent somewhat like the arms of a chandelier, from each of which are suspended a tolerably large conch shell filled with earth, in which flowers are planted. The uppermost tier of arms must be quite short, and may be five in number. The next tier below may be longer, so as to extend beyond the upper one, while the lowest one must be still longer. The shells may be attached or hung on by small copper wire, which may be passed around each shell. It will thus not be necessary to drill holes in the shells. Wooden arms will answer instead of the wires.

Osage Orange Topiary Work.

Although every one is aware that no plant bears the shears better than the Osage Orange, yet I am surprised that it is so seldom used for the decoration of formal or Italian gardens or topiary work.

If due attention is given to summer pruning, which has the effect of checking the otherwise rampant growth of this plant, the finest effects may be obtained. Last season, while passing through the neatly kept grounds of the editor of the Horticulturist, the estimable proprietor asked me, in a jocular manner, what I thought of that specimen of ——— box, pointing to a beautiful verdant hemisphere at the opposite side of the garden. After I had expressed great admiration of it, he informed me that it was an osage orange that had been but a very short time under treatment. He also informed me that he intended, if possible, to surmount it with the figure of an eagle or bird, and the *legs* were then visible in the form of two shoots, which had been allowed to grow from the apex of the globe.

I merely mention this fact to show how easily it can be brought into any desired shape, and to urge upon your readers to experiment with it.—[K. in Gardeners' Monthly.

How to Water Plants.

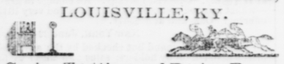
As a rule, water should never be given until the further withholding of it would be detrimental to the plants. Habitual watering does, in the majority of cases, more harm than good. Plants left to battle with drouth, send their roots down deep in search of moisture, and when rain does come, they benefit more by it than those that have had regular waterings all along. If the ground is dug deeply and kept in good condition, plants have long ago established will bear drouth for any length of time, but things lately planted, and that have not had time to "get hold," must be kept supplied, or their beauty may vanish for half the season. Succulent vegetables, too, which ought to be kept growing at a uniform rate, require, and, of course, plants in pots must, of necessity, have sufficient. There are two important points to be attended to in giving water: one is to expose the water to the sun before using it, to render it soft and warm, and the other is to give a thorough soaking at once—sufficient to keep the ground moist a week. Supposing the supply to be limited, but regular, the best way of economizing both water and time, is to take the garden piece by piece, watering each piece thoroughly every evening, and then beginning again as at first.—[Floral World and Garden Guide.

ECONOMY OF DYING STRUGGLES.—Irving used to tell a story illustrative of the Yankee talent at "making things pay." A man who sent turkeys to market also swept chimneys for a living; tying a cord around the neck of a bird so as not to choke it too suddenly, and throwing it up and down the chimney, so that the flutter of the expiring struggle might do the sweeping. The papers tell us also that there is a grocer in Pennsylvania who is said to be so mean that he was seen to catch a fly off his counter, hold him up by the hind legs and look into the cracks of his feet to see if he hadn't been stealing some of his sugar.

Amusements.

LOUISVILLE THEATER.
LORTON & TRUMPBOUR.....Lessees.
JOHN T. LORTON.....Manager
WM. C. TRUMPBOUR.....Treasurer.
☞ In future the Doors will be open at half-past seven—Curtain will rise at eight o'clock precisely.

BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. ELMORE.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, June 23, will be presented for the first time in this city, a sterling Drama of absorbing interest, entitled THE GREEN HILLS OF THE FAR WEST—Battling for Life. Supported by the entire company, including Mr. Grierson, Mr. Crabtree, Mr. Ryan, Mrs. Emore, &c. To conclude with the IDIOT WITNESS, or TAKE CARE OF BLOOD—Cellar, the Idiot Witness, Elmore; Dona Ingenua, Mrs. Elmore.
PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Second Tier, 50c; Third Tier, 25c; Private Boxes $5; Colored Boxes, 50c; Colored Gallery, 25c.
☞ Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats can be secured for any night during the week.

THE WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Spring Trotting and Pacing Races
FOR 1860.
SIXTH DAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 23D.
TROTTING—Three mile heats.....Purse, $500.
ENTRIES.
W. E. Milton names W. Peabody's s. m. Bolly Duncan. Dress—blue, white and blue.
A. Thompson names br. c. Daniel's b. g. Bolly Lewis. Dress—blue, light and drab.
T. J. Martin names S. Dodge's b. m. Abby Woods. Dress, blue and white.
☞ Race to commence precisely at 2½ o'clock P. M.
☞ Cars will leave the Depot for the Race Course at 12, 2, and 2½, and remain at the Course until the Races are over.
☞ Passenger Cars reserved for Ladies.

Prices of Admission.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE OF CHARGE.
Tickets to Quarter Stretch and Public Stand.....$1 00
Railroad Tickets, round trip.....75
Tickets for Colored Persons.....50
☞ Tickets for sale at the Depot and at the Ticket Office on the Grounds.
☞ No money received at the Gates.
☞ Members are requested not to transfer their Badges, as it is positively violating the By-Laws of the Association.
☞ Entries for all Purses will close at the Course Stand every evening immediately after the Races.
☞ Odds for sale at the Gate-House every morning and evening, by UADERWOOD & MEADOWAN. jc23 dl

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NOTICE TO THE LADIES!
NO. 122 FOURTH STREET,
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HAS just received a new and elegant lot of DRESS TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS, &c., and also is making up DRESSES, ROBES, and MANTILLAS, of the latest European styles.
☞ Ladies, give her a call and see for yourselves.
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FIRST OF THE SEASON!
AT THE
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT
FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET.
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☞ Hotels, Parties, and Families can be supplied with the above at short notice. C. C. RUPER, Proprietor.
N. B.—Will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars. C. C. R.
jy14

$100 REWARD.
Runaway from the subscriber, in Meade county, Ky., on the morning of the 12th inst., a bright MULATTO BOY about five feet four or five inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, has long bushy light hair, blue eyes, and looks very much like a white man; had on brown jeans pants, each one of same texture, with pockets in the side, and coarse boots with holes cut in the top to draw them on. I will give $50 to any one who gives him to the State, or $25 if taken out of the State and delivered to the jailor of Jefferson county, Ky. ap18 dtf S. D. WINTERBOWER.

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THE undersigned is selling his best WIGS, BRAIDS, CURLS, and every style of FANCY HAIR WORK, (which are warranted equal if not superior to any made East, West, or elsewhere,) at the very lowest prices.
By calling on the same, purchasers may save from 20 to 25 PER CENT., provided they will not set into the wrong box. I have reason to warn the public that there is but *one* NICHOLAS in this business in Louisville, the Identical one who in 1834 established the Hair business on Fourth street, and who can always be found at his post, No. 83 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market. Call and see that you are "all right," at
N. NICHOLAS'S,
my20 S1&dtf 83 FOURTH STREET.

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98	....Mends SIDEBOARDS	98
99	....Mends WOODEN-WARE	99
100	....Mends WILLOW-WARE	100

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
SOLD BY STATIONERS.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
SOLD BY GROCERS.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
SOLD BY HARDWARE STORES.
SPALDING'S PRE

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, ... JUNE 23.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE STEAMBOAT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACOB STRADER, Ditman, Cincinnati.
CHANCELLOR, Malbourn, N. O.
ATLANTIC, McGill, N. O.
GEN. PIKE, Martin, Memphis.
BRACKLET, Caffry, Evansville.
R. M. PATTON, Bernard, Tenn. river.
EVANSVILLE, Neal, Carrollton.

ARRIVALS, June 22.

Bay City, Pitts;	Telegraph, Cin;
R. M. Patton, Cin;	Glendale,
Jo Jacques, Ky. river;	Chancellor, N. O;
Altamont, St. Louis;	Atlantic,
Gen. Pike, Memphis;	Baltimore, Pomeroy;

DEPARTURES.

Altamont, Pitts;	Telegraph, Cin;
Bay City, St. Louis;	Glendale, Memphis;
Woodford, N. O;	Grey Eagle, Henderson;

THE RIVER continues to recede steadily and rather fast, considering the low stage of water, with four feet seven inches in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had fallen two inches at the head of the falls, which was six inches at Portland. The weather is clear, dry and warm, though somewhat cooler last evening.

The river is falling at Pittsburg and all points below, and the channel hard to find, with boats aground at Bleunerhassett, Marietta, and Buffington.

Along the lower Ohio, the Atlantic, the latest arrival from New Orleans, reports but seven and a half feet water at Flint Island, and the river falling. That exactly coincides with the marks of Capt. Lockhart, the superintendent of the canal.

Above Cincinnati the last arrivals report barely four feet water on the bars. The Pittsburg Journal, of Thursday, has the following:

The only arrival beyond the regular packets was the Mariner, from St. Louis, while the Mary Cook, for Cincinnati, and Wheeling boats constituted the departures. The river continues to fall. The great majority of the boats now at the landing have laid up for the season.

The Poland, from Cincinnati, was the only arrival on Wednesday. The St. Louis, for Louisville, was the only departure.

☞ The following river items are from the Memphis Appeal of Wednesday. It knocks Arkansas down again:

The river is declining slowly at this point. Boatmen have abandoned all hope of an immediate rise on the Arkansas river. The Frontier City arrived from that stream yesterday, and her officers report that there had been a rise of two or three inches at Little Rock, and that the water had then commenced receding again.

The John Tompkins, which departed for Pittsburg last evening, took 200 bales cotton.

The Frontier City, which arrived from the Arkansas river yesterday, also brought here to be transferred to her new owners, but the contracting party failed to come to terms, and the transfer was not made.

The N. W. Thomas passed down yesterday with a barge of ice in tow, for Natchez, without landing.

THE ATLANTIC—FOR NEW ORLEANS THIS EVENING.—The Atlantic arrived from New Orleans early yesterday morning, barely five and a half days out, full of passengers, cabin and deck, the very best trip of any boat this season. She had one hundred and fifty in the cabin and two hundred and fifty on deck, not counting those put off on the way. She encountered much detention by low water in the Ohio, and a terrific storm Wednesday night, compelling her to lie by six hours. Her time out to Cairo, including some fifty odd landings, was just inside of four days, passing the Ed. J. Gay, that started twenty-four hours ahead. The Atlantic made seventy landings on the trip, commencing taking in passengers on the coast, and then receiving and putting off people at every prominent point to this port.

The Atlantic, in charge of the gallant McGill, the most popular boatman in the trade, returns to New Orleans this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock, from Portland, and being able to take but a limited amount of freight from this port, owing to the low water, will depart punctually at the hour. The clerks are our accomplished young friends John Woolfolk and Dick Ferguson.

☞ The John Raine, from New Orleans, as we learn by special dispatch from Henry McDougal, the gallant clerk, was at Vicksburg early yesterday morning, full of passengers. She is due next Tuesday, and returns to New Orleans Wednesday evening.

☞ The Atlantic left New Orleans last Saturday, nearly a week later than the Diana—was full of passengers all the way—having fully 400 on the boat, cabin and deck, and nothing like yellow fever was heard of. In fact, but one single case had been reported in the Charity Hospital, New Orleans.

We hope the papers that gave currency to the silly report of deaths by yellow fever on the Diana, will promptly correct it.

☞ The Maclay arrived at St. Louis Wednesday, and the Anglo Saxon departed.

☞ The Melnotte, Clara Dean, and Courier have laid up at Wheeling, on account of low water.

☞ The officers of the Texas, that arrived at New Orleans, Tuesday, from Shreveport, report Red river falling at every point. There was three feet water on Lecompte bar, with the same depth on the falls.

☞ Mr. Thornton Jacobs, of Shreveport, has purchased the Reub White; the price paid was $2,500. She will be placed in the Red river trade.

☞ The Cambridge, from Pittsburg, passed Marietta on Thursday.

☞ We understand that it is the intention of the Messrs. Shock & Horbach to purchase one or more boats to run between Memphis and Southern ports during the coming season.—[Memphis Avalanche.

FOR MEMPHIS.—The fine side wheel, light draught packet Gen. Pike came in from Memphis last evening, and returns to that port this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock, from Portland, in charge of Capt. J. M. Martin, of this city, a careful, courteous boatman, who will take freight and passengers to all points along the route.

☞ The light side wheeler Bracelet, in charge of Capt. Caffrey, with our clever friend Duvall in the office, is the regular punctual packet for Evansville and all way places this evening.

☞ The new Red river boat for Capt. Puckett is expected to be launched from the New Albany ship yard this evening.

☞ Capt. Sam. Montgomery contemplates taking the Republic out to Cairo this evening to await the opening of the fall campaign in the cotton trade. She will probably tow the hull of the Eclipse to Cairo.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, has the following in regard to boats in that quarter:

The Economy has laid up here for repairs, and we learn that she will run as a low water packet between this port and St. Louis during the summer in command of Capt. Frank Batchelor.

The Universe struggled her New Orleans freight on the Silver Wave yesterday, and has laid up for the present.

The Lecomte and Messenger have also laid up at this port, the former to be dismantled and the latter repaired.

The following steamers were at the landing last evening: The Economy, Messenger, Conewago, Cheesman, Lachoon, Decatur, Lady Pike, Universe, Grand Turk, Glenwood, Silver Wave, and Lecomte.

THE CHANCELLOR.—This substantial low water packet having been detained takes her departure to New Orleans this evening, at 5 o'clock, from Portland. She has nearly a full load engaged, and Capt. Malborn will go without fail, and will keep her on the track all summer. The clerk is Mr. Foster, who is always right and attentive.

DROWNED.—On the downward trip of the steamer D. B. Campbell, on Monday night, about twenty miles below Bowling Green, a deck hand, named John Roe, fell overboard, and, it is thought, was drowned.

The John A. Fisher broke her shaft at Clarksville, on Friday afternoon.

☞ At Cairo the arrivals of freights continue to amount to about one hundred tons daily.

☞ Mr. J. S. Relf has been chosen director of the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Mail Company, in place of Capt. J. A. Cotten, deceased.

☞ The Jacob Strader, the leviathan low-pressure, is the mail and passenger packet for Cincinnati and the East at noon to-day. This will probably be her last trip.

COAL BOATS AGROUND.—We learn that a pair of large coal boats, going South, belonging to Murphy & Hyatt, of this city, were aground just below Uniontown in the Ohio, and will have to be lightened off. Lighters will be dispatched to them to-day.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial announces the forthcoming of the following hind-wheel line of boats:

A regular line of light draft packets will ply regularly to New Orleans during the summer, comprising the steamers Silver Wave, Ft. Wayne, Jesse B. Bell, Stephen Decatur, J. C. Fremont, J. S. Pringle, Aurora, and J. W. Cheesman.

☞ The New Orleans Delta of last Tuesday has the annexed report from Red river boats:

Not quite as agreeable is the fact that two more Red river boats have laid up, namely: The Era No. 3 and the Texas. The cause assigned is not want of water, but lack of business for the present. There was only one Red river boat at the landing doing anything yesterday, and not much at that. Above Canal street, business looks a trifle better.

The Alma came down from Pittsburg with a good cargo.

☞ The Sallie List, from this port to Parkersburg, had to lighten over Buffington.

☞ This has been the month of storms, one of which reached Mobile last Friday, forcing the James Battle from her moorings, consisting of three inch hawsers and a heavy chain cable, and for several minutes the future pet of the Alabama river seemed to be in great danger. The wind capsized eight of the boats in the Regatta, and the schooner Pioneer, probably drowning two men. The St. Charles, St. Nicholas, Carondolet, Natchez, the hull of the Lucy Robinson, and a barge, moored at the wharves on the opposite side of the city, broke their moorings and were blown against the steamer Legrand, staving in her wheelhouse, the rest going down below and coming in contact with the Baltic.

CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

CAIRO, June 21, A. M.

Editors Louisville Courier: The following boats have passed since last report:

Wednesday—Gen. Pike, Memphis for Louisville; John H. Dickey, Memphis for St. Louis; Sunny Side, Cincinnati for St. Louis; Southerner, Louisville for Memphis; Daniel G. Taylor, New Orleans for St. Louis; Charley Bowen, Evansville for Cairo; Atlantic, New Orleans for Louisville; Argyle, New Orleans for Cincinnati; Edward J. Gay, New Orleans for St. Louis; Fort Foy, Cairo for St. Louis; John Wrisht, St. Louis for New Orleans.

The Gen. Pike, for Louisville, passed up at noon yesterday.

The Southerner, for Memphis, arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., with a light trip.

The Atlantic passed up at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, less than four days out, with 150 cabin and 300 deck passengers. Her officers informed me they did a very heavy way business below this point.

One of her deck passengers attempted to raise a fight here with a bread peddler, by upsetting his basket of bread into the river, when the officers of the boat promptly put an end to the disturbance by putting both men ashore.

The Ohio rose one inch here yesterday. The Mississippi is still rising.

Arrivals by railroad improving, with 100 hhds of tobacco, and 3,000 sacks of oats, corn, &c., awaiting shipment South.

The Argyle, for Cincinnati, passed up in the evening, with about 400 tons for Cincinnati and Pittsburg.

Weather cloudy, with heavy rains and some wind last night. ITEM.

MEMORANDA.

The Atlantic left New Orleans Saturday, June 16th, at 5 P. M., and reports the Diana aground at Big Black Island; Fanny Bullitt at Grand Lake; Quitman at Cow Island; Peytona at Ashport; Diana at Owensboro; 150 cabin passengers and 250 deck passengers.

The Gen. Pike arrived from Memphis June 22d; met Gen. Quitman at Island 29, lighterage below Point Pleasant, Southerner and Sunny Sides at Cairo, Bracelet and Diana above Evansville, Mustang at Owensboro, and Fred Tron below Brandenburg.

River receding slowly, with seven and half feet at Flint Island, and nine feet at Caseyville and Cincinnati Towhead.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER.

EMBRACING ONLY THE LEADING ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

CINCINNATI—Per Telegraph No. 3—50 pieces copper, Wright & Bridgeford—205 bags seed, Pitkin, Ward & Co—50 bags coffee, 4 bales twine, Gardner & Co—1,000 sacks salt, Ogden & Martin—50 boxes herring, W & H Burkhardt—27 sheets iron, Snead—99 boxes tobacco, Jno Ward—79 packages cotton, Nock, Wicks & Co—19 express packages, Frank Tryon—50 dozen pails, 25 dozen tubs, Detchen & Son—56 nests tubs, 100 dozen pails, Glazebrook & Bro—100 boxes cheese, Sale & Co—24 bbls whisky, John Cochrane & Son—50 bbls flour, Vinegard & Crider—100 bbls whisky, J B McIlvain & Son—59 bbls flour, Lemont—5 hhds tobacco, 21 horses, 97 packages furniture, 6 bundles chain, Sand, and Gravel Screens, Wire Netting for Mosquitos, Sheep, Poultry, and other purposes, Wire Summer Houses, Fancy Wire Work in great variety, for Gardens, &c. M. WALKER & SON, Manufacturers, 63d1y No. 535 Market, N. E. cor. Sixth street, Phila.

WOOL.

I AM paying the highest market price for washed and un washed Wool. A. RICHARDSON. apl4 dtf

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS friends and the public generally, that he has just opened his ICE CREAM SALOON, and that nothing shall be spared or neglected to acquire the patronage of the public, and that he is fully confident that a fair trial will insure him their generous support.

Persons ordering Ice-Cream for parties, &c., will be faithfully and promptly served.

He particularly invites the attention of the public to the fact that having secured the services of one of the best cooks in the country, he is fully prepared to fill all orders for Dinners and Soirees, and will honorably satisfy all that will be entrusted to him, either in quantity or quality. ap5 dtf CHARLES VERYOTE.

CHEESE—A full supply of all kinds of Cheese, both old and new, just received and for sale at A. FONDA'S Family Grocery, 376 Fourth street, je20 between Market and Jefferson.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO NINE O'CLOCK P. M.

GALT HOUSE,

Corner Main and Second streets.

W A May, Geo'town
C A H Shelby
J B Ricly, Cin
W F Stone, Ky
Z Gibbons, Lex
Jas Taylor, Ky
D M Doub, N Y
L D Griggs, do
J McLaughlin, do
T H Burtin, Mem
C J Lorman & l, Ky
miss Blackburn, La
J A Anderson, N Y
J Arbuthnot, La
G A Henry, Clarksv
miss Henry, do
W Stone, Ind
G A Downs, do
A S Mandeville, N O
J L Cain, Enseslvr
E P Bolston, Tenn
J B Hill, St Lou
T Murdock, Cin
D B Brown, do
J Monroe, Lex
T Patrick & l, La
W Dunbar, Natchez
W G Bobb, do
miss Smith, do
J P Parker, do
miss Parker, do
J Bania & l, do
J Seak & l, do
W R Kersey, Ark
W H Dunbar, Tenn
T C McCreery, Ky
A McCarty, do
J Pickens & l,
miss McCreery,
mrs Lacey,
mrs Butler,
miss Butler,
miss Hudson, N O
J Tevis, Shelbyv
Capt Holmes, N O
W H Rogers, La
A Asmander, N Y
C Morte, do
J W Cox, San Francisco
J Jones, do
P H Picman, Pitts
D Mills, Ind
W Lyon, Nashv
mrs Worth,
J Woolfolk, Mo
Gen Palfrey, N O
W Perkins & l, do
O Bauney & l, Boston

J Shepard, Ga
J B Price, Franklin
H S Hicks, Granv
C Desouch, Mem
mr Ballister, Boston
mrs Owen, N O
C H Dolson, do
mrs Taylor, La
J A Battle & l, Nashv
C P Davis, Covton
A Rettiger, Phila
Dr H Brown, N Y
mrs Miller, Tenn
miss Miller, do
J Kerr, Pa
miss Calhndor, N Y
I Sloan, Plmouth
S C Sayers, St Lou
J A Pitts, Md
J Bruce & l, Ky
miss Davis, Mt Sterling
mrs Stevens & f, La
mrs Anderson, do
miss Quigg, do
P Quays, do
R Anderson, do
G S Lacey & l, N O
Mrs Butler, Natchez
miss Covington, do
R R Marsel, N O
J Brand,
mrs Brand,
L L Johnson, Ky
A Thora & l, La
E F Duncan, do
C H Blackburn, Ark
G Hodges, N Y
G R Bridges, Nobile
mrs Bridges, do
R Higgins, do
miss 3t Holmes, N O
miss S Holmes, do
W Sconce & l, N O
mrs Rice, O
E C Wade & l, Ga
J Conner & l, do
H H Clemons, do
Dr L. Johnson, Scotland
A Hulbert, N Y
M Jewell & l, Conn
G W Moon & l, do
W Bass,
miss Rowland,
J R Hemings, Dav
J Medley, N O
H B Tuttle, do
mrs Potterson, Ind

LOUISVILLE HOTEL,

Main street, between Sixth and Seventh.

J G Curtis,
W J W Hall, Ky
G W Mann, Cin
J W Tibbatts, Ky
R P Parrish,
N W Brown, Miss
S D Bingham, Ind
A Van Dusen, N Y
S A Becker, do
E Dineen, Boston
B C Hopkins, Cin
R B Withrow, St Lou
C S Martin, do
miss Martin, do
J A Anderson, N Y
D W Jolhison, do
A C Richardson, do
W P Smith, Cin
G Nov. Frakin
M T Dunn, Beddf
J G Dunn, do
W V Leeca, Ky
J Anderson, Ind
W H Kinsley, Ark
A McCoy, Cave city
G P Hackley, Ind
J Cunningham, Tenn
A B Barker, Nashv
M D Farlaque,
J T Alexander,
J P Whitaker, Ky
S Bull, Ky
mrs Cowles & f, Ala
T P Williams, N Y
J Ray, La
W H Beck & f, Ind
S H Talbott, do
mrs Wright, Bedford
N H Loomis, Cin
J J Wright, Bedfd
L Kenn, Ky
J Sullwell, Newcas
J Thompson & f,
J W Smith, Henderson
C Hoesel, N Y
J Schanklin, Ky
H B Tuttle, N O
G T Whitney, Danv
A H Malott, Bedford

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Corner Jefferson and Fourth streets.

G W Magruder, Ky
mrs Holdston, do
J W Adams, Mo
W Williams, Ill
C Samuels, Ky
H Depp, Glasgow
C Samuels, Ky
W Bollinger, Nashv
mrs Venable, Lex
miss Stranton, Cin
miss Johnson, Albany
J G Thompkins, Ind
R A Rusk, Paynes depot
H Hopkins, do
J Hicks, Henry co
B B Ross, Shelbyv
J T Reynolds, Ky
D B Hayne, Ind
E D Standiford, Ky
W H Maupin, Ky
G Mortune, Monroe

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Corner Main and Sixth Streets.

A Burton, Columbus
Cropper, Ky
J C Fullenidier, Ky
Thos Fullenidier, do
R J Hamleu, Wyoming
J Wilson, Leav'wth
A M Summers,
W B Russell, Ky
T Medock, Cin
S M Bullen, do
J Becker,
L A Champ, Seymour
S Good, O
R A Good, O
J Good, O
J Fitzgerald, Ky
S Smith, do
miss Alexander, N O
E Erle, N Y
J L Hikes, Ky
F G Glover, Ky
H Fleming, O
J Davis, Tenn
C D Dyer, do
W C Richards, Cin
M Johnson, O

Auction Sales.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF EIGHT VALUABLE AND WELL LOCATED BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 27, at 4 o'clock, I will be sold on the premises, 8 valuable building lots 20 feet front each by about 150 deep to a 15-foot alley, situated on the south side of High street, and running through to Montgomery street, between Second and Third streets, in Rowan's Portland, adjoining the residence of Mr. John McClelland, a few squares west of the Marine Hospital.

☞ These Lots are all to be peremptorily sold to meet a pressing engagement, and every Lot will be sold for whatever it will bring, thus presenting a very favorable oppor unity for a fine speculation.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 12 months, with interest and lien.

C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer. je23

MASONIC PIC-NIC.

THOSE persons intending to be present at the Pic-Nic, should be at the Depot at 8½ o'clock, A. M., on MONDAY, the one train will go out.
By order of the Committee. je23 d2*

AGREEMENT.

THE Coal Proprietors of Hawesville, Ky., and Cannelton, Ind., upon a full review of the operations in the coal business, during the past season, at these points, are satisfied that the business, with its necessary facilities for delivery to steamboats, cannot be sustained at a price less than Seven Cts. per bushel. Believing that the price will be just and fair both to the seller and consumer, and at the same time maintain the business upon a basis corresponding to the demand for fuel, we have mutually agreed that after this date Seven Cents per bushel will be the uniform price for which Coal will be sold to Steamboats at our respective Coal yards; and to avoid all future misunderstanding, and that all boats may receive Coal at a uniform price, it is agreed that the sale of any order or obligation for the delivery of Coal, by which the consumer pays less than Seven Cents per bushel, will be deemed a violation of this agreement. WILLIAMS & CO.
MAYO & BROTHERS.
JAS. F. JENNINGS & CO.
D. NEWCOMB & CO.

Hawesville, Sept. 15th, 1859. s20 dly

MADAME ROSENBAUGH,

DOCTRESS AND PHRENOLOGIST,

WOULD most respectfully inform her friends and patrons of Louisville, that she has located on MARKET STREET, between Shelby and Clay streets—her name is at the door—for the four months she will remain, to treat diseases that flesh and blood are heir to, such as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Fits, Blindness, Deafness, Affection of the Spleen, Rheumatism and Palsy; and will warrant cures in all cases of Cancers, Scrofula, Tetter, Erysipelas, Humors and Sores, no matter how long standing or beyond the reach of medical aid.

Madame R. being the first Astrologist of the city, will also guarantee to give true and correct information on all the events of life; of what changes are before: whether you will ever see your absent friends, and trace lost property, &c., &c. She has a secret connected with her profession which will enable any one to obtain many points in business or losses. She has also in her possession the celebrated ROCK DIAMOND, brought from Africa, wherein persons can see their future partners, friends or others. Madame R. is happy to say that she is the only person that can give lucky numbers in Lottery.

P. S. Madame R., the Natural Medium, will answer any questions.

Fee from 50 cents to $2, for Ladies and Gentlemen. jan 23 dtf

CORRUGATED WROUGHT IRON AND WIRE RAILING.

SECURED BY LETTERS PATENT.—Admirably adapted for enclosing Public Grounds, Cemeteries, Balconies, Cottages, &c. Sheep and Ox Hurdle, Patent Wire, Sacking Bedsteads, with every variety of Folding Iron Bedsteads, and Iron Furniture. Patent Wire Coal Screens, Ore, Sand, and Gravel Screens, Wire Netting for Mosquito, Sheep, Poultry, and other purposes, Wire Summer Houses, Fancy Wire Work in great variety, for Gardens, &c.
M. WALKER & SON, Manufacturers,
63d1y No. 535 Market, N. E. cor. Sixth street, Phila.

WOOL.

I AM paying the highest market price for washed and un washed Wool. ap14 dtf A. RICHARDSON.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS HIS friends and the public generally, that he has just opened his ICE CREAM SALOON, and that nothing shall be spared or neglected to acquire the patronage of the public, and that he is fully confident that a fair trial will insure him their generous support.

Persons ordering Ice-Cream for parties, &c., will be faithfully and promptly served.

He particularly invites the attention of the public to the fact that having secured the services of one of the best cooks in the country, he is fully prepared to fill all orders for Dinners and Soirees, and will honorably satisfy all that will be entrusted to him, either in quantity or quality. ap5 dtf CHARLES VERYOTE.

CHEESE—A full supply of all kinds of Cheese, both old and new, just received and for sale at A. FONDA'S Family Grocery, 376 Fourth street, je20 between Market and Jefferson.

Latest by Telegraph.

The Democratic National Convention

Friday's Proceedings.

BALTIMORE, June 22d.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, promptly—the theater being densely crowded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright, of Missouri, moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. Cook, of Ohio, moved to dispense with the reading. The position of the question could not be understood by the chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the convenience of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The Chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, adopting the whole majority report excepting in the case of Alabama, and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegates.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of report errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, inquired whether, under the rules adopted by the Convention, it was in order for the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials to be heard in the close of the debate, even after the main question had been ordered.

Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report so as to leave before the Convention, as his report only, the resolution admitting the Yancey delegates from Alabama. In so doing, he stated that it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the rejection of Mr. Yancey, while he admitted that Mr. Yancey was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet, those who believed such influences dictated his report, knew little of him as a man, or of his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. Gittings' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying that the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gittings' report.

Mr. Gittings then asked consent to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the minority report proper first in order.

Mr. Krum, of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, asked whether an objection could prevent the reading of the statement.

Mr. Krum said if permitted to file this statement he would waive the right to speak in conclusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright, of Mass., still objected, when the gentleman from Missouri commenced his speech. He should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the report yesterday, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., called attention to the remarks of Messrs. Phillips and Stevens, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the report.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. Krum.

Mr. Krum then read a statement giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the Committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of delegates did create vacancies and trouble. The resolutions adopted at the Charleston Convention recognized such vacancies and called on the States to fill them. The minority of the committee, while denying that vacancies exist, proceed to render their argument absurd by filling those very vacancies.—The States themselves had recognized vacancies here by appointing and re-admitting delegates to Baltimore. The credentials of the Mississippi delegates bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 30th of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials of the delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond; and lower down they were accredited to this Convention. They might as well have been appointed also to the Chicago Convention; but what man would desire to be admitted on such a roving commission to a Democratic Convention?

The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the Soulé delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegations from the other States.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Maine, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention. The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, rose to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected.

The President. The gentleman from Michigan objecting, the Chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. Stevens. I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stuart. No gentleman will go further than myself in granting personal favor, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my objection.

The President stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled, as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was inadmissable.

Mr. John Cochrane held that, while a motion to strike out and insert was inadmissable, yet it only applied to separate propositions—to strike out one indivisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute one series of propositions for another series, he held it was divisible.

The President, while expressing some doubt, maintained his original decision.

The question was then taken on the substitute of the whole minority report, by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, for the whole majority report.

The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Maine—Ayes, 2½; nays, 5½.
New Hampshire—Ayes, ½; nays, 4½.
Vermont—Ayes, 1½; nays, 3½.
Massachusetts—Ayes, 8; nays, 5.
Rhode Island—Nays, 4.
Connecticut—Ayes, 2½; nays, 3½.
New York—Nays, 35.
New Jersey—Ayes, 4; nays, 3.
Pennsylvania—Ayes, 17; nays, 10.
Maryland—Ayes, 5½; nays, 3½, and one delegate declining to vote.
Virginia—Ayes, 14; nays, 1.
North Carolina—Ayes, 9; nays, 1.
Arkansas—Ayes, ½; nays, ½.
Missouri—Ayes, 5; nays, 4.
Tennessee—Ayes, 10; nays, 1.
Kentucky—Ayes, 12; nays, 2.
Ohio—Nays, 23.
Indiana—Nays, 13.
Illinois—Nays, 11.
Michigan—Nays, 6.
Wisconsin—Nays, 5.
Iowa—Nays, 4.
Minnesota—Ayes, 1½; nays, 2½.
California—Ayes, 4.
Oregon—Ayes, 3.
Total—Ayes, 100½; nays, 150.

So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the majority report was lost.

The Chair having requested that no expression of applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was received in silence.

The vote then recurred on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church, of New York, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, called for a division of the question on each proposition.

The question was then put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, which was carried nearly unanimously, the only negative votes being two from Pennsylvania and one and a half from Iowa. Half the vote of Massachusetts declined to vote.

Capt. Rynders, of New York—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move that they be admitted at once. [Cries of "No, no;" "Yes, yes."]

Capt. Rynders—Well, I don't care whether you cry "no" or "yes;" I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, raised a point of order, that the report was not adopted till adopted as a whole.

The President—No motion is before the Convention—the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to any business but the questions before the Convention.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of the majority report, admitting the Louisiana delegates, and the Soulé delegation. The vote was precisely the reverse of that on the rejection of the minority report, except the following States:

Vermont—Ayes, 4½; nays, ½.
New Jersey—Ayes, 2½; nays, 4½.
Maryland—Ayes, 2½; nays, 5½.
Virginia—Ayes, 1; nays, 15.
North Carolina—Ayes, 2; nays, 8.
Tennessee—Ayes, 2; nays, 10.
Total—Ayes, 153; nays, 98. So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report, admitting Mr. Hindman and his colleagues from Arkansas, with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues. The contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing that if either of the delegates refuse to take their seats, the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, called for a division of this resolution, so as to take a vote on the proposition contained therein.

The President decided the resolution divisible.

The question was taken upon the three several propositions. First, on the admission of the Hindman delegation; second, on the admission of the Hooper delegation; and third, giving the power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdrew. All were adopted. A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas; adopted—only 2½ votes in the negative; 2 from Pennsylvania, and ½ from Iowa.

A vote was then taken on the fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whitely, of Delaware. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The resolution giving Mr. R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation, contested by Hon. B. F. Hallet, was then adopted: 138 to 111.

Mr. Stuart, at this point made a motion to reconsider each vote and lay the same on the table, it being understood that the motion was not to be put until votes on all the propositions had been taken.

The 7th resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. O'Fallon intitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation claimed by John B. Clancy, was then adopted—138½ to 112.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote and lay the resolution on the table; laid over.

The 8th resolution admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama was next adopted—148½ to 101½.

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table; laid over.

The question being on the 9th and last resolution of the majority report, admitting both delegations from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that if either refused to take seats the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State.

A division of the question was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately. A long discussion ensued before the vote was taken.

Mr. Gardner, of Georgia, presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it be read. [Cries of "Read!" "No, no!"]

Mr. Butterworth, of New York, objected.

Mr. Clancy, of New York, inquired if one objection would prevent the reading.

The President—It will in this stage of the proceedings. The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication, and the chair will then decide whether he is in order or not.

The call for a division of the resolutions was withdrawn, and the resolution was lost; 106½ to 145. New York voted in the negative.

The whole majority report was then adopted except the last resolution, dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and contestants, which was lost; 106½ to 145. New York voting no.

Mr. Church, of New York, then took the floor, and said, that the New York delegation have had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia, as they deemed justice to the Democracy of that State required. Coming here with an earnest desire to harmonize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Democrats all over the country, New York desires that the original delegation from Georgia be admitted to seats on this floor. He called for the previous question.

Mr. Seward, of Ga., raised a point of order, that the only motion in order was on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was excluded, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 4 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on this resolution, and declared lost—ayes, 82½; nays, 168.

Mr. Cessna called for the consideration of the motion to reconsider the several propositions—which was adopted—and also to lay these motions on the table.

Mr. Vanderford, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourn it be *sinedie*. Declared out of order.

The question was then put, first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected. The Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by 113½ to 138½, New York voting no amidst the most intense excitement.

Mr. Cochrane then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 4 o'clock, which was carried, amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order quite a congressional struggle for the floor took place. Messrs. Saulsbury, of Del., Cessna, of Pa., and Gorman, of Minn., rising simultaneously, the floor was given to Mr. Saulsbury, who corrected the report of Delaware, as given in the evening papers. They represented Delaware as voting for the admission of the Soule delegations from Louisiana. The Delaware delegation did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon. The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost; 149 against 103. New York voting in the negative. [Immense applause.]

The motion to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session was then laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to ballot for a President and Vice President of the United States, and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, Stansbury, of Maryland; and Mr. Henry, of Pennsylvania, rose at the same time.

Mr. Henry moved to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Cessna made the same motion. There was much excitement.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan. I rise to a point of order that the motion cannot now be entertained.

The President. The motion to adjourn *sine die* is in order. New York and several other States called for a vote by States.

The motion to adjourn sine die was withdrawn.

Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, asked if the Chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, took the floor. The time has now arrived when it becomes his duty to ——

Mr. Gorman, of Minnesota, arose amid much excitement. He raised the point of order of the previous question, and seconded it. It must be put before the debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had become final, completely irrevocable, and it became the duty of the delegates from Virginia to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to their constituents to participate in the deliberations. (Applause, which was checked by the Chair.)

A Voice—Ah, let them cheer treachery and disunion to their heart's content.

The excitement and confusion was with difficulty checked by the Chair.

Mr. Russell continued.—They had taken this step after mature deliberation, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to avoid this necessity. In addition to the facts which appear upon the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, some of them at least would not join in the deliberations of this Convention. The vote as precisely induced them to take this important step would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving six remaining.

Mr. Moffett, of Va., stated the reasons why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed by a District Convention to which he owes allegiance. They elected him to come here, not to go elsewhere; he was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other; he was to represent his constituents in the Convention, but not to withdraw from it; to carry out the wishes of the people, who are national, not sectional; to promote the interest of the Union, not risk its disorganization. [Applause.]

Mr. Martin was called to order, and yielded the floor to Mr. Lander, of North Carolina, who announced that the majority of the North Carolina delegates, on account of what they conceived to be an outrage